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## ARMY



## NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
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## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
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## FLAT-HEADED PROJECTILES.

A recent meeting of the British Association, held at Exeter, England, Mr. JAMES WHITWORTH presented diagrams, which we reproduce for the benefit of our readers, illustrating experiments undertaken by him for the purpose of determining the proper form of projectiles for penetrating through water, and to illustrate the superior penetrative power of long projectiles with flat front, fired at extreme angles against iron plates. Mr. WHITWORTH claims for this form of projectile three points of superiority over the spiral-pointed projectiles adopted in the British service: (1) its power of penetrating armor-plates, even when striking at extreme angles; (2) its large internal capacity for bursting charges when constructed as a shell; (3) its capability of passing undeflected through water, and of penetrating iron armor below the water-line.

The gun from which the projectile was fired is called, Mr. WHITWORTH tells us, a 3-pounder, though capable of much heavier projectiles. It weighs 315 lbs., and the maximum diameter of its bore is 1.85 inches. The charge of powder used, in all cases, was 10 oz., and the weight of the 6-diameter projectiles is 6 lbs.

No. 1 is a portion of a plate 2 inches thick, penetrated by the 6-diameter flat-fronted projectile also; No. 1 at an angle of 35 degrees. No. 2 is a similar piece of plate, 1.7 inches thick, completely traversed at an angle of 45 degrees by the flat-fronted projectile No. 2, which buried itself to a depth of 30 inches in a backing of iron borings. No. 3 is a piece of plate 1.75 inches thick, penetrated at an angle of 65 degrees by the flat-pointed projectile No. 3. No. 4 is a plate 1.7 inches thick, nearly penetrated, at an angle of 45 degrees, by the 3½-diameter flat-fronted projectile No. 4. No. 5 is a plate 1½ inches thick, against which the ogival-pointed projectile, No. 5, was fired at an angle of 45 degrees; the projectile failed to penetrate the plate, being deflected in consequence of the pointed form of the head. The distortion of its shape shows the force with which it struck the plate, and proves the good quality of the material which could resist such a test. No. 6 is a plate also 1½ inches thick, against which an ogival-pointed projectile, of the service proportions, viz., 2½ diameters long, made of Pontypool white iron, has been fired; the projectile has scooped out a furrow 4 inches long and 7-10 inch deep; it broke up into fragments, of which forty-eight were recovered.

The plates Nos. 1 and 3 were purposely thicker than the projectiles could quite pass through, in order that the "work" of the projectiles might be as severe as possible. The data thus obtained fully establish, Mr. WHITWORTH thinks, the superiority he claims for the flat-fronted projectiles of his metal, and satisfactorily prove—(1) that the flat-fronted form is capable of piercing armor-plates at extreme angles; (2) that the quality of the material of the shells enables their length to be increased without any risk of their breaking up on impact, and materially augments their bursting charge as shells; (3) that this increase in length, while adding to the efficiency of the projectile as a shell, in no way diminishes, but, on the contrary, proportionally improves, its penetrative power; (4) that the amount of rotation adopted in the WHITWORTH system of rifling is sufficient to insure the long projectile's striking "end on," and, conse-

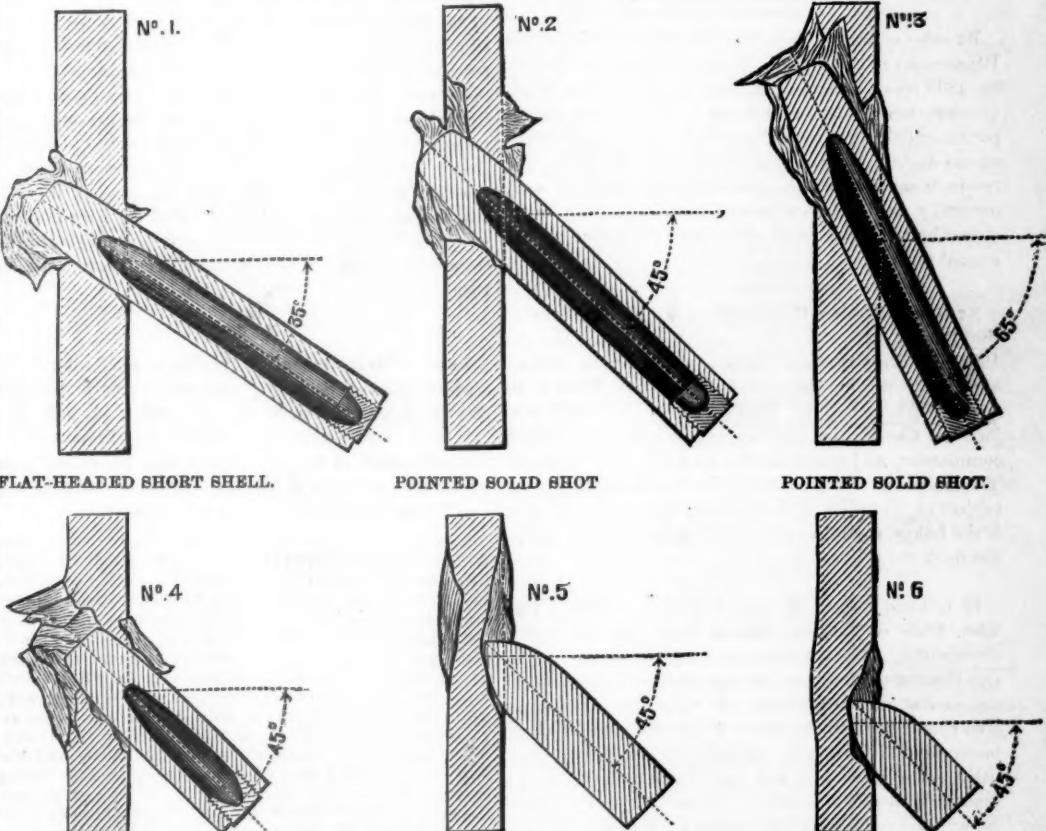
quently, to accumulate the whole effect of the mass on the reduced area of the flat front.

These experiments, as he claims, show, further, that the ogival-pointed projectile has but small power of penetration when striking at an angle, solely on account of the form of the head; a projectile of WHITWORTH's metal, with the like ogival-pointed head, as a service projectile, having resisted the shock of impact without breaking up, but being deflected in precisely the same manner

side of the ship *Hercules*, plated with 9-inch armor, at a distance of 2,000 yards.

We reproduce Mr. WHITWORTH's diagrams to illustrate the single point in regard to the relative power of penetration of projectiles of the different forms. In concluding his paper MR. WHITWORTH says: "Four guns of 12-inch bore have lately been put on board the *Monarch*. They weigh twenty-five tons each, and charges of 50 lbs. and 67 lbs. have been fired from them with projectiles of 600

FLAT-HEADED SHELL, 6 DIAMETERS LONG, CONTAINING LARGE BURSTING CHARGE.



THE PENETRATION OF ARMOR PLATES BY PROJECTILES.

as the pointed service projectile, which was shivered into fragments.

Mr. WHITWORTH also records the result of a trial with an ogival-pointed shaped bullet fired at the same plate at the same angle, in order to confirm the effect with that produced, on a larger scale, on the plate No. 6. The results obtained with the small calibre of the rifle agree with those of the 3-pounder gun; and he has, he tells us, always found that what he could do with his smaller calibres, could be reproduced in the larger sizes; and from past experience, he asserts, that the effect of penetration now exhibited could be repeated on a proportionate scale, with his present 9-inch guns, or with the 11-inch guns his firm are now engaged in constructing.

The 9-inch guns referred to, weigh fifteen tons each, and are capable of firing powder charges of 50 lbs. A 9-inch armor shell, 5 diameters long, weighs 535 lbs., and will contain a bursting charge of 25 lbs. The 11-inch guns will weigh twenty-seven tons, and will be capable of firing 90-pound powder charges. The 11-inch shells, 5 diameters long, will weigh 965 lbs., and will contain bursting charges of 45 lbs., and would, he claims, pierce the

lbs. weight. I have no doubt that these guns have been made with all possible care, and are as strong as their material and construction admits; but if the weight of these guns was in proportion to the capacity of their bore, and if the material were the best that our metallurgical skill could supply for such a purpose, they ought to fire 117 lbs. of powder and projectiles of 1,250 lbs. weight. They would then be efficient weapons; but at present they are more formidable in name than in reality. We are often flattered by being told that we have the best guns in the world. That may or not be the case. But I think that we should not rest contented while we are still so far from having attained as much as our present advancement in mechanical and metallurgical science has rendered possible for us."

The *North German Correspondent* says that the Prussian military authorities are said to have expressed their approval of the Martini-Henry rifle, and it is not improbable that experiments will soon be made with it on a large scale. The new English knapsacks, with which a part of the Second Regiment of Guards had been supplied some months ago, are favorably mentioned, and likely to be subjected to a more complete trial.

## THE ARMY.

THE temporary post of Opelousas, Louisiana, was discontinued September 28th, and Company H, Twenty-fifth Infantry, on duty there, ordered to Jackson Barracks, Louisiana.

On the recommendation of the department commander, the post at Union, West Virginia, will be discontinued. The garrison will be removed to Nashville, Tennessee, and the public property not worth transportation will be sold at public auction.

"To commemorate the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of our sister republic, Mexico," a national salute was fired from Alcatraz Island, Harbor of San Francisco, on Thursday, the 16th of September, at meridian, and the national flag of Mexico displayed beside that of the United States. On the 18th of September, the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of Chile, was similarly commemorated.

OMAHA dispatches report that intelligence from the expedition under General Duncan, who with the Fifth Cavalry left Fort McPherson, Nebraska, recently, for the Republican River, has been received. The troops surprised a camp of fifty-six lodges, Sunday September 26th, and drove them away, capturing a large quantity of camp equipage. The Indians lost one killed and several wounded.

By order of Brevet Major-General Terry, Headquarters Department of the South, Atlanta, Georgia, September 23, 1869, post commanders will furnish to his headquarters, reports dating October 1, 1869, specifying all permanent changes which have taken place in their commands during the past year, the general condition of the troops, manner in which quartered and supplied, and, generally, such information and incidents as may be required by the department commander in preparing his annual report.

By General Orders Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, California, September 21, 1869, the Headquarters District of the Lakes, will as soon as practicable be moved from Camp Harney to Camp Warner, Oregon. Brevet Colonel Elmer Otis, major First Cavalry, in addition to his duties as district commander, will command the Post of Camp Warner. The troops at Camp Bidwell, California, will continue subject to the orders of the commanding officer District of the Lakes, should he require them in his operations in the field.

IN General Orders, Headquarters First Military District, State of Virginia, Brevet Major-General Canby, commanding, calls the attention of all officers serving in this District to the cases, of frequent occurrence, when the men of their commands are summoned before the civil courts to testify in cases where such soldiers may be required as witnesses. In these cases soldiers are entitled to the same fees and travel pay allowed by the State or United States laws. If they have the means to defray the expenses of the journey they should be permitted to pay their own expenses, but when, for want of means, they are unable to travel, transportation should be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, and charged upon the next rolls of the company against the accounts of the soldier. Whenever transportation is ordered hereafter in such cases, the order will recite the cause of the journey and require the cost price to be charged. Officers should see that the soldiers summoned as witnesses receive the full allowances to which they are entitled by law.

By command of Major-General Schofield, commanding the Department of the Missouri, the Seventh Cavalry will take post as follows, for winter quarters viz.: Headquarters—the lieutenant-colonel, second major, and Companies A, C, F, I, L, and M, at Fort Leavenworth; the senior major and Companies D and K, at Fort Harker; the junior major and Companies G and H, at Fort Hays; Company E, at Fort Wallace, and Company B, at Fort Lyon. Of the companies which are to take post at Fort Leavenworth, all now encamped near Fort Hays, commenced their march with regimental headquarters, and under the command of the lieutenant-colonel, about the 1st of October. They will move by easy marches. The commanding officer at Fort Wallace will order Company E, Seventh Cavalry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Myers commanding, to that post as soon as it becomes necessary for the horses to have shelter. If, after that time, a guard is necessary for the railroad engineers, a detachment of Infantry from Fort Wallace will be substituted for the

Cavalry. The commanding officer Company B, Seventh Cavalry, will, as soon as in his opinion the service of his command is no longer needed near its present station, march to Fort Lyon and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty and assignment to winter quarters. Orders will be given hereafter for the movement of the troops now on the Saline, Solomon, and Republican, also for that of Company F, Captain Yates commanding, upon its arrival at Fort Wallace, in obedience to instructions heretofore given. Captain Weir, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, will report with his company to the commanding officer of Fort Hays and remain at that post until the arrival of Company G, when he will march to Fort Harker, and report to the commanding officer of that post. Cavalry quartered for the winter at Infantry posts will not be put on post guard, fatigue, or other dismounted duty, except when the Infantry force is insufficient for such duty. The barracks on the west side of the parade ground at Fort Leavenworth, and the officers' quarters on the north side, excepting the eastern building, containing two sets of quarters, are assigned to the Seventh Cavalry. The barracks and officers' quarters on the east side of the parade ground, excepting the northern half of the northernmost building, are assigned to the recruiting depot, including the company of infantry under command of the superintendent. The officers' quarters situated between those assigned to the cavalry and those assigned to the recruiting depot, are assigned to the staff officers of the post and supply depot, who will have choice according to rank. The commanding officer of the Seventh Cavalry will assign the quarters set apart for his regiment as nearly as may be according to the rank of officers, but in such manner as that all be comfortably quartered. The superintendent of the recruiting depot will, in like manner, assign quarters to the several officers of his command. The quarters and barracks of the Seventh Cavalry will be vacated and prepared for their occupation by the fifteenth of October. Brevet Major-General S. D. Sturgis, colonel Seventh Cavalry, will, on his return from his present leave of absence, assume command of the Post of Fort Leavenworth, including the recruiting depot, but subject to the restrictions contained in General Orders No. 46, series of 1869, from Headquarters of the Army.

BREVET Major-General Reynolds, commanding Fifth Military District, State of Texas, announces in General Orders dated Austin, Texas, September 11, 1869, the following successful combats with hostile Indians, since the publication of General Orders No. 13, of 1868, in which the conduct of the troops, Tonkawa Indian Scouts, and Volunteers, is deserving of commendation.

May 7, 1869.—A party of 16 Tonkawa Indian Scouts, enlisted in the service of the United States, struck a trail three miles from the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River, and some fifteen miles north-east of the Double Mountains, of about twenty-five Indians, principally Camanches, with a few Kiowas and Cheyennes, and rapidly following it, in about one mile came upon the Indian Camp. Fourteen Indians were killed and four wounded, and the entire trappings of the camp were captured, including ponies, saddles, blankets, bows, arrows, and shields. The scout was guided by the Tonkawa Indians, led by their chiefs Simone, Henry and McKord. The party was accompanied by Brevet Major George W. Smith captain U. S. Army; Assistant Surgeon Henry McElroy, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Horace P. Sherman, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, and Brevet Major Charles C. Cresson, first lieutenant U. S. Army, who makes the report. The party travelled one hundred and eighty miles over a rough country, much of the distance without good water.

June 7, 1869.—An expedition composed of detachments from Companies G, L, and M, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, and seven men of a Volunteer company, with two guides,—in all one hundred and eleven persons,—under the immediate command of Brevet Major John M. Bacon, captain Ninth U. S. Cavalry, overtook a party of upwards of one hundred hostile Indians (Lipans and Muscalero Apaches) on the Rio Pecos, some fifty miles from its mouth. The troops charged the Indians, driving them back some distance, killing two. A second charge was made, when they fled panic-stricken; part to the mountains, and the remainder down the river. A large number of buffalo robes and tanned hides, of great value to the Indians, was found and destroyed. One soldier (name not given) of Company L, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, in crossing the Rio Pecos River, was drowned. The following day, for a distance of eighty miles, the pursuit was kept up, the Indians crossing and recrossing the river and travelling day and night; and having frequent changes of animals, were consequently enabled to move with much rapidity. The horses of the command being much exhausted, with but little water on the trail, further pursuit was impracticable. Brevet Brigadier-General Randolph S. Mackenzie, colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, accompanied the expedition and directed the general movements. The officers engaged under Major Bacon, were Captain Edward M. Heyl, Brevet Captain and First Lieutenant Charles Parker, First Lieutenant Byron Dawson, all of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Adams of the Volunteers, and two guides. The command reached Fort Clark on the 25th of June, having been absent from the 29th of May, and having travelled four hundred and thirty-two miles, over a portion of the most rough and

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS  
(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending October 5, 1869.)

Tuesday, September 28th.

UPON the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major R. D. Clarke, paymaster, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Dacotah, and will report to the commanding general Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Captain E. G. Fechet, first lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant David S. Denison, Fifth U. S. Artillery, will report in person, without delay, to the superintendent United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, for duty.

Second Lieutenant Henry Metcalf, Ordnance Department, is hereby relieved from duty in the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, and will report to Major-General Halleck, commanding Military Division of the South, for duty as aide-de-camp and ordnance officer. This order will take effect upon the arrival and reporting for duty at the Military Academy, of Second Lieutenant David S. Denison, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

The telegraphic order of the 27th instant, from this office, authorizing Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Fisher, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to draw pay for the months of October and November, 1869, in advance, is hereby confirmed.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, will forward without delay, under proper charge, all disposable colored recruits at that post, to Galveston, Texas, where, upon arrival, the officer in charge will report them by telegraph to the commanding general Fifth Military District, Austin, Texas, for assignment to the Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon P. J. A. Cleary, in Special Orders No. 188, August 11, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

Wednesday, September 26th.

Leave of absence for thirty days, is hereby granted Major Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate.

First Lieutenant F. H. Dibble, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw two months' advance pay, and advance mileage, from Elyria, Ohio, to San Francisco, California, under General Orders No. 59, July 14, 1869, from this office, directing him to join his regiment.

The leave of absence granted Captain Charles H. Hoyt, assistant quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 161, July 9, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Missouri, will assign all disposable recruits at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Sixth U. S. Infantry, subject to the orders of the department commander relative to their movement.

Thursday, September 30th.

Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. P. Lee, captain unattached.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Harris, captain Ordnance Department, in Special Orders No. 79, April 5, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended six months.

Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Brevet Captain Henry Meinel, first lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery.

So much of Special Orders No. 230, September 24, 1869, from this office, as assigned First Lieutenant Michael Dolan, unattached, to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and directed him to report to the commissioner of that Bureau for orders, is hereby so amended as to direct him to report in person.

Captain E. B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster, will proceed to Lawrence, Kansas, by October 15, 1869, for the purpose of giving his testimony before George A. Banks, Esq., commissioner of the United States Court of Claims, in the case of E. D. Wheeler and John Wanless, vs. the United States. As soon as his services can be dispensed with, he will rejoin his proper station.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Third U. S. Artillery are hereby announced: First Lieutenant William C. Cuyler, (brevet major), from Company G, to Company K; First Lieutenant J. L. Tiernan, from Company K to Company G. The officers thus transferred will join their proper stations without delay.

Upon the receipt of this order, Superintendent William Thomas will proceed to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place.

Friday, October 1st.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Ordnance Department are hereby made: Brevet Colonel J. McNutt, major, from Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas, to command of Columbus Arsenal, Ohio; Brevet Major J. M. Whittemore, captain, from Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, to command of Kennebec Arsenal, Maine; Brevet Major T. C. Bradford, captain, from Columbus Arsenal, Ohio, to command of San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. H. Buel, captain, from Kennebec Arsenal, Maine, to command of Leavenworth Arsenal, Kansas; Captain Isaac Arnold, from San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, to Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, to take effect on the expiration of his present leave of absence; Brevet Major F. H. Parker, captain, from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to command of Detroit Arsenal, Michigan; Brevet Major J. R. McGinnis, first lieutenant, from Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, to report to the commanding general Department of the Platte, as senior ordnance officer of that department; Brevet Captain O. E. Michaelis, first lieutenant, from Detroit Arsenal, Michigan, to Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts; First Lieutenant I. W. Maclay, from Department of the Platte, to Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts; First Lieutenant J. W. Maclay, from Department of the Platte, to Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.

Arsenal, New York. These orders will be obeyed under special instructions from the chief of ordnance.

First Lieutenant B. F. Ryer, Second U. S. Artillery, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Department of the East.

On his own application, Post Chaplain David White, U. S. Army, is hereby transferred from Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, to Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, and will report without delay to his proper station.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Wells W. Leggett, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect January 10, 1870.

*Saturday, October 2d.*

The extension of leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe, granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Myles W. Keogh, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 208, August 27, 1869, from this office, is hereby further extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disability, on the expiration of which he will report at these headquarters for orders.

The leave of absence granted to Second Lieutenant Wells W. Leggett, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, in General Orders No. 56, June 24, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended until January 10, 1870.

The journey from Waterloo, New York, to Sackett's Harbor, New York, and return, upon public business, performed by First Lieutenant James Joyes, unattached, is hereby authorized.

*Monday, October 4th.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, Paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 162, July 7, 1869, from this office, is hereby revoked.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George McDermott, Fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 164, September 6, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended forty days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major B. F. Rittenhouse, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 78, September 17, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, is hereby further extended ten days.

First Lieutenant William R. Bourne, U. S. Army, late Forty-second Infantry, is hereby relieved from temporary duty with the Sixth Infantry, and will repair to his home and await orders.

## ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for ten days was granted Major James P. Roy, Sixth U. S. Infantry, September 28th.

CAPTAIN Louis C. Overman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, is announced as engineer officer on the staff of the commanding general Fifth Military District.

BREVET Captain Stephen K. Mahon, first lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry, has been designated as the instructor in signalling for the Post of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon N. S. Martin, U. S. Army, was ordered, September 20th, to proceed to Camp Mojave, A. T. to report to the commanding officer of that post for field duty.

SECOND Lieutenant John W. Pullman, Eighth Cavalry, was ordered to leave San Francisco, by the steamer of September 27th, to join his company, (K), at Camp Toll Gate, Arizona.

MAJOR Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, September 27th, to Fort Scott, Kansas, for the purpose of paying that portion of the Sixth U. S. Infantry now serving in that vicinity, to August 31, 1869.

CAPTAIN James Kelly, Sixteenth Infantry, was detailed, October 1st, a member of the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 198, paragraph I, current series, from Headquarters Fourth Military District.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. J. Marston, U. S. Army, was ordered, September 28th, to report to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Magruder, surgeon U. S. Army, for temporary duty at the post hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

SECOND Lieutenant W. H. Sloan, Twelfth Infantry, was ordered to proceed by steamer of September 21st, to join his company, (D), at Fort Yuma, California, who on being relieved will proceed to join his company at Camp Mojave, Arizona.

By orders Headquarters Department of Alaska, Aug 18th, in addition to his other duties, Brevet Captain S. B. McIntire, first lieutenant Second Artillery, will, until further orders, perform those of acting assistant inspector-general of the department.

BREVET Brigadier-General Henry B. Clitz, colonel Tenth U. S. Infantry, was relieved, September 23d, as a member of the General Court-martial instituted by paragraph II, Special Orders No. 198, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District.

BREVET Captain George W. Evans, first lieutenant U. S. Army, and First Lieutenant E. B. Hubbard, U. S. A., were ordered September 17th, to report to Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-first Infantry, for temporary duty in the Sub-District of Upper Arizona.

BREVET Colonel S. B. M. Young, captain Eighth Cavalry, left San Francisco, by the steamer of September 20th, for Crescent City, in charge of the unassigned recruits on Angel Island, enlisted for the Twenty-third Infantry and for general service en route to Company K, Twenty-third Infantry.

By orders from Headquarters Department of California, Captain and Assistant Surgeon P. Middleton, U. S. A., was assigned, September 11th, to temporary duty as medical officer at the Presidio of San Francisco, during the absence of Acting Assistant Surgeon L. H. Patty; Captain and Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell, U. S. A., ordered to Camp Bidwell, California; Acting Assistant Surgeon A. H. Cochrane, to temporary duty as medical officer of Alcatraz Island, and Acting Assistant Surgeon F. Denicke, to Camp Winnfield Scott, Nevada.

IN General Orders, Headquarters Post of Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, Brevet Colonel O. H. Moore, captain Sixth Infantry, as a tribute of respect due to a most worthy and meritorious ex-officer of the U. S. Army, announces the death of Robert M. West, late captain in the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, and brevet colonel U. S. A., who died in the vicinity of Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, September 3d. General West served with distinction as colonel of the First Pennsylvania Artillery, and Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the Army of the Potomac and was breveted brigadier-general of Volunteers, on account of his gallant and meritorious services during the war.

THE following officers were registered at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending September 25, 1869: Brevet Captain Mark Walker, first lieutenant Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry P. Ritzius, Twenty-fifth Infantry; J. O. Dewey, paymaster U. S. Army; Major C. E. Compton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant John Harold, Nineteenth Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon E. Alexander, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant R. H. Lindsey, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. Gerhard, Ninth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant M. B. Hughes, Ninth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon E. A. Koerper, U. S. Army; Captain D. A. Ward, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Captain G. G. Hunt, Fourth Cavalry.

IN compliance with letter of instructions from the Secretary of War, Brevet Captain A. W. Preston, acting signal officer of the Department of California, was ordered September 13th, to proceed to Arizona, via Drum Barracks, San Diego, and Fort Yuma, for the purpose of instructing officers of the posts in that Territory in the signal system adopted for the Army. Upon arrival at Drum Barracks, he will instruct the officer and detail of enlisted men furnished him by the commanding officer, and will open communication by the most available signal system with the end of the telegraph from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Upon the completion of this duty he will proceed to San Diego, California, thence make between that point and Fort Yuma, a reconnaissance with a view to selecting the points most available for establishing signal stations for communication between these places.

### GENERAL SICKLES'S LETTER TO SPAIN.

THE N. Y. *Sun* gives the following, which it asserts is the text of the letter of Gen. Sickles to the Spanish Government, upon the condition of affairs in Cuba, which has been so much discussed in both hemispheres, but has not before been published. It opens with a statement that the writer has been directed by the President to remonstrate with the rulers of Spain upon the extreme cruelty and inhumanity of the mode in which the conflict is carried on by the Spanish troops in Cuba, and then continues in the following strain:

The manner in which the war is conducted, the horrible atrocities that are being committed, the assassinations, the cold-blooded murders, the execution of two innocent American citizens at Santiago de Cuba, the execution of Cuban prisoners, who, though taken in arms, were human beings and deserved consideration; all of these enormities are contrary to the spirit of modern civilization, and call down upon them condemnation from America, from England, from France, and all other civilized nations. I respectfully ask you, he said, to look at facts which cannot be palliated, which tell too sad a tale of the intense misery into which a large and prosperous island, with nearly three million inhabitants, has been plunged by a mode of warfare which even in the most barbarous times would have been deemed cruel. The war has already lasted a full year, during a large portion of which time the nations have been looking on, expectant that some progress would be made to bring it to an end. But how stands the case to-day? It is too evident that the Spanish Government are further off than ever from attaining their object. Two-thirds of the Island is in possession of the Cubans, many important towns near the sea-coast are garrisoned by their troops, they have well-disciplined armies in the field, with full supplies of the munitions of war, and their troops are sanguine that they can keep the field against all the forces Spain can bring against them. From a simple insurrection, as it has been wrongly denominated, it has developed into a stern, determined war between two fractions of the same race, one of which battles for independence and liberty, the other for possession, which it cannot maintain. These are facts, and the peoples of America and Europe can no longer but credit them. Within twelve months the Spanish Government have not advanced from the point at which the war was inaugurated. Troops have been dispatched thither, army after army, fleet after fleet, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion; but a year has passed, and the rebellion has not only not been suppressed, but the Cubans are very near the time when they must be called an independent and separate nation. The recognition of their belligerency will therefore be but the recognition of an absolute and indisputable fact, which not all our love for Spain, not all our respect for the Government now in power, not all our regard for political neutrality will permit us to disbelieve. The recognition of the Cubans as belligerents will be no more than we readily accorded to the present Government of Spain, when a year ago, the people of the Peninsula rose en masse against tyranny and oppression. Spaniards, who have always been notorious for their love of liberty and hatred to despotism, should not deal hardly with their brothers in Cuba, for they have been actuated by the same feelings which prompted the people of the Peninsula to throw off the yoke. When Chili rose for her independence, the Government of the United States, when it was evident it could not be otherwise, was compelled to recognize her as a separate State, free forever from Spanish domination. In like manner are the Cubans in arms to-day fighting for their liberty. When there is every prospect of their success, why should the United States Government withhold the recognition to which

they are entitled? There are other serious things to be taken into consideration which have induced the Government of the United States to take this step, besides the cause for which the Cubans are so gallantly contending, besides their prospects of success. The once enormous trade and flourishing commerce of a prosperous island have been ruined; the entire country is rapidly becoming a waste; the wealthy plantations, the sources of a vast revenue, lie idle and are depopulated; many of them have been confiscated upon mere suspicion, and their proprietors exiled to Fernando Po; estates rich in cattle have been seized upon and the mansions put to the flames; industry is paralyzed; many of the best citizens have emigrated; the bone and sinew of the country, the young men, the pride of a happy State, are being destroyed in a fruitless contest on one side for possession, and so much is Cuba impoverished that it must take a century to restore what has ruthlessly been destroyed within the last twelve months. The continuation of such a course, civilization and the present enlightened age cannot permit and the American people, who more than all others profess to love liberty and are close neighbors of the Cubans, are so loud and united in their demands that their Government dare not much longer hesitate upon a course humanity declared should have been adopted long ago. That the American Government has hesitated, and refrained from intervention hitherto, is because it hoped to hear that negotiations were being made toward reconciliation that Spain would be led to see the fruitlessness of continuing the desperate warfare; it remained neutral because the American people loved and respected Spain, and had regard for international obligations and the traditional comity that had existed between the two countries. But it must be remembered also that the Cubans shared this comity, good feeling, and friendship that the American Government and people entertained for Spain, that something is due their Cuban friends; something also is due to the widespread sympathy in America for Cuba. The instincts of the American people for the cause of liberty cannot be suppressed, and it is now too evident that the Government must succumb to the popular opinion as expressed in the press, and in assemblies.

Great as Spain is, powerful as she may be, she is further off than ever from the consummation of her hopes. Her treasury is depleted, the country has been taxed to the utmost in the vain effort to suppress the rebellion, and it is impossible to maintain the struggle any longer. The time is therefore near when the Government of the United States must exercise the duty that humanity, civilization, the century, justice to the cause it professes, impose upon it.

The Government of Spain has yet time to dispose of the Cuban question honorably and satisfactorily to Spaniards, Cubans, and the world. The people of Cuba demand liberty; the progress they have made shows that they will succeed. Some demand independence and others desire that Cuba should be annexed to the United States. The American Government offers to open negotiations toward ascertaining the wish of the Cuban people. If they desire liberty and independence, the United States is in duty bound to follow the course of Peru and the South American republics. If the Cubans desire to be annexed to the United States, the American Government is willing to purchase the island from Spain for a sum of money hereafter to be agreed upon. Whatever decision the Spanish Government may arrive at, if it persists in prosecuting the war, it must be done on humane principles, for humanity demands it. It is in a kindly spirit that I have laid these facts before you. I have written frankly, as a soldier should write to a military power; and as I am a representative of the Government of the United States, and of the entire American people, I had failed in my duty had I written otherwise.

DIED at Newburg, N. Y., on the 17th inst., Cadet William S. Church, a member of the second class, United States Military Academy. At a meeting of his class, held at West Point, N. Y., September 25, 1869, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Since God, in his infinite wisdom, hath seen best to remove from us, to that bourne whence no traveller returns, one in whom were mingled, in beautiful harmony, the essential traits which distinguish the high scholar, the true gentleman, the sincere friend and Christian.

*Resolved*, That this untimely death of our classmate, William S. Church, has cast a cloud of deep sorrow and gloom over our class.

*Resolved*, That by his early death, the Academy has been bereft of one who did it honor, his comrades of one of their best friends and well-wishers, his class of one of its ablest men and brightest ornaments, and a fond family of one of its dearest members.

*Resolved*, That with humbled and chastened hearts, recognizing the hand of an all-wise Providence, we tender to his afflicted parents and sorrowing relatives, the deep and full expression of our sorrow and condolence.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be sent to his bereaved parents, to his uncle, Professor Albert E. Church, and to the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* for publication.

THE *Bangkok Summary* gives an account of the reception of the young King of Siam on board the Austrian frigate *Donau*. The King was attended by the new foreign minister. When the barge had reached about half the distance between the frigate and the Siamese steamer, the Austrians gave fifteen cheers, and when the King stepped on board the deck of the Austrian vessel fifteen more cheers were given and a royal salute. When the luncheon was commenced there was a salute, and when it was over there was another, and when he got up and when he sat down it was fifteen cheers, no less number would answer, and another royal salute. The number of guns fired and the number of cheers delivered would mark the day as memorable in the annals of Siam.

DURING the recent cruise of H. M. S. *Blanche*, when under full head of steam at full speed, the sudden alarm of "a man overboard" called every one to his station. A boy had fallen from the rigging. The first lieutenant and the boatswain both jumped overboard to rescue the youngster. The life buoy was then promptly let go, engines stopped and reversed, life-boat lowered, the first lieutenant, boatswain, and the boy picked up, boat hoisted up, and ship going ahead at full speed again, in nineteen minutes five seconds.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE powerful first-class steam frigate *Severn*, Commander Lawler, returned to the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, Sept. 30th, after a brief trial trip.

A LARGE force of men are now at work taking out the machinery of the *Penobscot*, preparatory to offering this vessel for sale at auction.

THE telegraph reports that, in view of the complications between the United States and Spain, the Prussian government has dispatched vessels of war to the Antilles.

DISPATCHES received at the Navy Department from the East India squadron give very unfavorable reports of the apprentice system, many apprentices having deserted, while a majority of those who remain are all the time under punishment.

THE Toulon papers say that by an Imperial decision the late amnesty is to extend to two young lieutenants in the French navy, who deserted from the frigate *Minerve* to enter the Japanese service with the rank of admiral. They are not to be liable to punishment, but are to be considered as having resigned their commissions.

A PROPOSITION has now been made to the Navy Department, by an organization known as the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Navigation Company, to purchase three of the steamers, which the Navy Department were building when the war closed, and several of which are nearly ready for sea. Secretary Robeson has ordered a Board to appraise them, in order to return an answer to the proposition.

To the question asked by bidders regarding the weight to be placed on new vessels for the Revenue Marine Service, for which bids have already been invited, exclusive of coal and machinery, Secretary Boutwell has replied as follows: "Total weight, including armament, supplies, men, etc., will be about forty-six tons each for two large steamers, and forty-eight tons each for small steamers; large vessels to carry under deck not less than fifteen days' fuel when under full steam; small vessels to carry not less than ten days' fuel. Rate of speed is to be equal to any vessel of the same class afloat."

On the 5th inst., in the Equity Court of the District of Columbia, Judge Olin, the case of Admiral Farragut against the steamers *Metropolis* and other vessels was argued. This suit is a friendly one, and comes up on a statement of facts and law, that the court may make a partition of the head money for the capture of vessels by the Western Gulf squadron, under the Prize act of 1864. General B. F. Butler appears for Admiral Farragut, Mr. Ashton for Admiral Porter, Mr. N. Wilson for Admiral Bailey, Mr. Carrington for the United States, and Hughes, Darver and Peck for various other parties.

WORK still continues active at the Brooklyn Navy yard. The *Albany*, late the flag-ship of Admiral Hoyt, is being repaired and placed in a condition for service. The *Severn* has nearly her full complement of men, about 150 having been transferred to that vessel from the *Albany*. She is waiting immediate orders to proceed to sea as the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Poor of the North Atlantic Squadron. The *Colorado* will be ready for sea in about three months, and is said to be destined for the East Indies. The *Guerriere* and *Minnesota* are also being rapidly refitted. The *Dictator* is still at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, being detained for repairs to one of her boilers.

A CORRESPONDENT at the Island of Barbadoes writes us as follows: "This place has been visited by three of our vessels of war within two months—*Kansas*, *Tuscarora* and *Pocahontas*. Each receiving coal and proceeding to the North. The health of the Island is excellent, and no epidemic or contagious disease has visited the Island since 1863, owing, probably, to the abundant supply of fine fresh water. Although this is the hot season, the thermometer has not been at below 92°, and the nights are cool. I mention these facts that you may be able to inform any of our naval officers who intend stopping at this place." Mr. Robert Y. Holley is the Consul of the United States at Barbadoes.

IN 1858 the North German fleet consisted of 1 decked corvette with 28 guns, 1 level-decked corvette with 12 guns, 1 yacht, 1 garrison ship, 2 old sailing-frigates, 1 sailing-corvette, 2 schooners, 1 transport-ship, and 38 gun-boats, etc., propelled by oars. On the docks lay the *Gazelle*, a vessel of 28 guns. It now contains 3 iron-clad frigates having together 55 guns, 2 iron-clads with 7 guns, 5 decked corvettes with 140 guns, 4 plain-decked corvettes with 62 guns, 1 yacht, 3 steam advice-boats with 8 guns, 22 steam gun-boats with 52 guns, 1 transport-ship, and 1 guard-ship with 8 guns. Besides these 1 screw corvette with 16 guns, and 1 iron-clad corvette with 8 guns, are in the course of construction. The number of sailing-vessels has also been increased, but they are not intended to take any part in an actual sea-fight.

COMMANDER S. B. LUCE, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy dated United States steamship *Juniata*, Lisbon, Portugal, Sept. 10, 1869, reports the performance of this vessel as follows: Sir, I have the honor to inform you that, after a fair run of twenty-one days from New York, we made the light on Cape Roca, the Rock of Lisbon, and next morning entered the Tagus, with light air, and anchored off the city at two P. M. I found here the *Sabine*, Commander J. G. Walker, the *Richmond* having sailed three days previous to our arrival, and the *Guard* but one. I am happy to be able to inform the Department that, considered as a sailing vessel, the *Juniata* is a success, and that she has falsified every unfa-

vorably prediction made of her. She is an excellent sea boat, steers well, is steady and easy in her motion; lays to well; would scud with safety, and stands well up to her canvas. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. B. LUCE, Commanding.

ACCORDING to Lieut. S. M. Saxby of the English navy, "at 7 A. M., on October 8th, the moon will be at the part of the orbit which is nearest the earth. Her attraction will, therefore, be at its maximum force. At noon on the same day the moon will be on the earth's equator—a circumstance which never occurs without marked atmospheric disturbances; and at 2 P. M. on the same day lines drawn from the earth's centre would cut the sun and moon in the same arc of right ascension (the moon's attraction and the sun's attraction will, therefore, be actually in the same direction). In other words, the new moon will be on the earth's equator when in perigee—and nothing more threatening can, I say, occur without miracle (the earth, it is true, will not be in perihelion by some sixteen or seventeen seconds chronometer)." The consequence of this, Mr. Saxby tells us, will be one of the highest tides ever known.

THE coast of the Japanese island of Nippon was visited by a typhoon on the 20th of August, which took its course from the south-east, veering round to the south-west as it increased in fury returning to its point of departure. Some of our naval vessels were in the tract of the typhoon. There were a few casualties among the officers and men of the United States ship *Oneida*, happily of a light nature, mainly contusions. At four A. M. of the 20th steam was gotten up, a matter of some difficulty from the quantity of water shipped, some three feet deep having found its way into the fire-room, partly through our telescope smokestack, which was lowered for sailing purposes, although all hatches were battened down, except the storm hatch. The deck pumps having been found choked this water was soon got rid of by the steam siphon pump, when set to work. The *Oneida* passed through the trying ordeal nobly. The *Iroquois*, which left Yokohama under sail on the 18th for Nagasaki, reached Hiogo on the night of August 23d. Her experiences of the typhoon and its duration were similar to those on the *Oneida*. She was struck by it when close in shore three hours later than that vessel, or about eleven P. M. of the 19th. She lost all her sails, which were torn to ribbons, sprung her foremast, had her launch and a portion of her netting and pivot ports driven in board, and lost an anchor and 120 fathoms of chain cable over-board by the violence of the storm on dropping both her anchors to prevent her being dashed to pieces on the wild and rocky coast along which her course lay, and on which she was driven. One of the anchors having parted and gone by the board, steam was got up to lighten the great strain on the remaining anchor. On the abatement of the storm she steamed for this port, where we transferred to her one of our spare anchors before leaving for her destination on the 23d.

DISPATCHES have been received at the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Turner, commanding the Pacific squadron, which give some interesting particulars of the natural phenomena during the recent eclipse in Siberia. The report is from Commander Franklin, of the *Mohican*. He sailed from San Francisco on the 29th of June, having on board Professor Hall and Mr. Rogers, of the Hydrographic Office, Washington. He says: "After a passage of thirty-one days from San Francisco, I arrived in Plover Bay. The astronomers went ashore, and selected a site for an observatory. During the first five or six days of our stay the weather was gloomy and overcast, and most unpromising for the work in which we were engaged, but on the evening of the 6th of August, the eve of the eclipse day, it cleared up and gave promise of a fair day to the astronomers. On the morning of the 9th the sun rose bright and clear, and our hopes were high that all the circumstances would be as favorable as could be desired, but just about the commencement of the eclipse, clouds began to form and it remained cloudy during its continuance, even up to the end, when it again cleared off and remained clear for the rest of the day. The clouds were not of such a character, however, as to entirely obscure the phenomenon, but we were enabled to see the eclipse from time to time through them, and during its totality had very fine views. For the purpose of science, however, I do not think that the weather was sufficiently clear to make the observations of the astronomers of much avail. As some account of the eclipse and the appearance of the surroundings during its continuance may not be uninteresting to you, I will give you the benefit of such notes as I made at the time, which apply more particularly, however, to the few moments of totality. It commenced about 8:40, mean local time, on the right upper edge of the sun, and, although the weather was cloudy, we were enabled from time to time to get a glimpse of it through the openings in the clouds, and thus mark its course as it advanced. At 9:45 the darkening became very apparent, and before the sun was entirely obscured, the sea-birds around us had gone to roost. The darkness came upon us very suddenly, the clouds opposite the sun from having been a light ashy color became suddenly black as the blackest storm-clouds, those under the sun and in the direction of the Arctic Sea assumed a whitish hue which might have been produced by the reflection from the snow and ice of that region, while those to seaward took up an orange and yellow tint. The sea assumed the color of the deepest indigo, and the whole scene in its effect upon the sky and sea and surrounding hills, was sublime, beyond anything of which I can convey an idea; nothing could present to the mind an idea of more utter desolation. There was but one star visible, on account of the overcast condition of the sky. The flames of the sun were distinctly visible, and three fiery lumps could be observed on the edge of the moon during the totality, resembling molten iron. The darkness, which continued for a few moments only, was not complete, and passed away as suddenly as it came, and indeed it seemed to me that the transition from darkness to light was more rapid than that from light to darkness; soon everything assumed the appearance it had before the to-

larity, and the eclipse finished at about 11 A. M., mean local time."

## THE CASE OF SURGEON GREEN.

The finding of the Naval General Court-martial convened at Washington Navy-yard August 10, 1869, of which Captain H. K. Davenport, United States Navy, was President, having been referred, with the sentence to the Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, he has reviewed the finding and the sentence in General Orders No. 140, as follows:

The court sentenced the accused as follows: "To be suspended from rank on furlough pay for the term of two years, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy; the order reprimanding him to be read to the officers and men of each naval station and vessel in commission."

On examination of the evidence in this case, it appears—

That on the morning of February 1, 1869, the accused, Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green, was ordered by Lieutenant-Commander T. O. Selfridge, the commanding officer of the United States steamship *Nipic*, to which the accused was attached, to take off the binnacle list the name of John Simmons, an ordinary seaman of said ship, who, by reason of the continuance of his name on said list, was entirely excused from duty. The crew of the ship being small, her working had been seriously crippled by reason of the number of men on the sick list, and the seaman referred to was, by the admission of the accused, able to do light duty.

On receiving this positive order, the accused retired without refusing to obey, and the commanding officer rested, during the day, under the impression that it had been complied with. In the afternoon of the same day, however, finding that this was not the case, he sent for the accused to the shore, whither he had gone without obeying the order previously given him, and on his arrival the commanding officer explicitly repeated the order. The accused refused to obey, and persisted in his refusal; then, for the first time, alleging as a reason, that he could not conscientiously obey said order. He was thereupon ordered to consider himself under arrest, and the original order was given to, and obeyed by another officer.

On this state of facts, for not obeying, and for refusing to obey said order, the court found the accused "guilty of treating with contempt his superior officer whilst in the execution of his office," and "of disobeying a lawful order of his superior officer," and sentenced him as above recited.

The finding of the court is approved. Obedience to the orders of superior authority is the first and plainest duty of all officers, from which no one, of any class, is, or can be, exempted.

Authority cannot, of course, control the mind, or require a false expression of either personal or professional opinion, and disobedience may be sometimes excused by the manifest illegality, enormity, or folly, which would result directly from the execution of an order; but the general rule of obedience is qualified only to this extent, and cannot with safety be relaxed beyond it.

In this case the accused, Passed Assistant Surgeon Green, was directed, not to declare any false opinion, nor to inflict on any individual any act of false practice in his profession, but merely to take the name off of a list made by him and under his immediate supervision; to do, by order of his commanding officer, a specific affirmative act, the only result of which was clearly within the authority of the officer giving the order. For that result the accused had no responsibility.

To report the condition of the crew is the duty of the medical officer, but the *excusing*, on his report, is, in truth, an executive act, to be done or omitted by the authority and on the responsibility of the commander.

The accused retained his right to remonstrate; to continue his treatment and record of the case; to enter his respectful protest on his journal; to report to the department, and to prefer charges for unnecessary hardship and wrong; but it remained with the responsible commander alone to determine what duty, what exposure of life, if need be, the interests or exigency of the service required from each of the officers and crew of his ship. No class of officers is solely responsible for the safety and well-being of the ship's company. To each are assigned professional duties with appropriate responsibilities. But no officer would be justified in refusing, in time of danger, to execute an order involving unreserved exposure of life, so none are authorized, at any time, to interpose their judgment between the exigencies of the service and the responsibility of the commanding officer. He is entrusted with the purposes and orders of the Government; to his care and command are committed, under strict accountability, the ship and her company, and he is responsible for the accomplishment of the purposes for which she is commissioned, her safety in danger, and efficiency in presence of an enemy.

The sentence of the court is not unsuited to the offence of which the accused was found guilty.

Disobedience of orders is, under any circumstances, a serious offence, and when committed deliberately, by an intelligent officer, under a claim of right, must tend greatly to the subversion of all discipline.

I am inclined to think, however, from the evidence, that the disobedience complained of in this case, was the result of mistake of judgment in regard to professional rights and duties, rather than of a deliberate intention of wrong. Mistakes of this kind rarely require a severe and never a disgraceful punishment; and the previous good character and conduct of Mr. Green entitle him to the benefit of whatever doubt there may be on this subject, and to the consideration of the reviewing authority.

The sentence of "suspension from rank on furlough pay for the term of two years" is therefore remitted, and this order is published as the "reprimand" provided for in the sentence, and it will be read accordingly.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

## AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following translation, from the *Valparaiso and West Coast Mail*, of an account furnished by Captain Conlan, of the P. S. N. Company's steamer *Payta*, of an earthquake shock experienced at sea: "On the 24th of August, at 1:25 p. m., the *Payta* being in lat. 19 deg. 17 min. S.; long. 7 deg. 21 min. W.; or about 45 miles from the port of Arica, and about 3 miles from the coast, and in 75 fathoms' soundings, a most violent and prolonged shock of earthquake, lasting about 30 seconds, was felt on board, followed by a number of others, though less violent and of shorter duration; the last taking place about 3:40 p. m. The sensation experienced on board, at the time of the first shock, has been described to us just as if the steamer had been repeatedly lifted bodily up, and dashed down again with great force upon the water. Some idea of the force of the shock, and the danger to which the steamer was exposed, may be gathered from the fact that glasses and crockery ware were thrown out of the stands and racks, the contents of a book-case in the Commander's state room strewed over the floor, and a massive iron safe in the Purser's office was wrenched out of its position, and moved to a distance of several inches.

At the time of the first shock, the Commander was engaged below; and, on reaching the deck, he immediately ordered the vessel's head to be put off shore, which is here very high and precipitous, fearing that the shock might be followed by an earthquake wave. At the same time that the shock was felt on board, masses of loose material were seen to fall in succession from the peaks and points of the hills fringing the shore; and the sea, which at first wore the appearance of a vast mirror, suddenly became agitated, spouting up all around the vessel in precisely the same manner as is caused when heavy rain or hail falls upon the water. The clouds of dust that were seen to rise, in succession, from the hills, clearly indicated that the direction of the shock was from north to south; which opinion is corroborated by the fact that at Iquique, distant about 57 miles to the southward of the place where it was experienced on board the steamer, it was not felt until 1:40 p. m., or fifteen minutes later; and finally because it did not extend to Cobija, which is distant about 144 miles from Iquique.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Ensigns Jesse B. Smith and H. M. Tallman, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Surgeon E. H. Ware, to the *Tallapoosa* on the 4th of October.

Second Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, to the Naval Academy.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Master Wm. C. Gibson, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Master Washburn Maynard, to the *Seminole*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green, to the *Gettysburg*.

Second Assistant Engineer J. M. Clark, to the *Albany*.

Second Assistant Engineer J. C. Chaffee, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola.

OCTOBER 1.—Captain John Guest, to command the Naval rendezvous at Philadelphia.

First Assistant Engineer G. J. Burnap, to the *Miantonomoh*.

OCTOBER 2.—Commodore T. O. Selfridge, to duty as Light-house Inspector of the Second Light-house District.

Commodore Joseph B. Hull, to duty as Light-house Inspector of the First Light-house District, on the 15th inst.

Captain James H. Spotts, to duty in the Twelfth Light-house District.

Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pearson, to duty on board the *Frolic*, on the 15th inst.

Surgeon E. M. Stein, to duty at the Marine Rendezvous, Washington, D. C.

Chief Engineer W. W. Duncan, Naval Constructor Thomas Davidson, Jr., and Assistant Naval Constructor John W. Easby, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 20th inst., as members of a Board of Officers.

OCTOBER 5.—Commodore George F. Emmons, to duty in charge of the Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, to hold himself in readiness to take command of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 1st of January next.

Captain Robert H. Wyman, to duty in the Hydrographic Office, Washington D. C.

Master R. Byron Peck, to duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Gunner Thomas P. Venable, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 25th inst.

## DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 29.—Lieutenant-Commander B. J. Cromwell, from the Naval Academy and directed to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Miantonomoh*.

Lieutenant Geo. M. Book, from the receiving ship *Potomac*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 30.—Commander S. L. Breeze, from the command of the *Cyane*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Nathaniel Green, from the *Albany*, and granted sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander J. Crittenden Watson, from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Albany*.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. O'Neill, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and granted leave.

Master F. W. Crozier, from the *Yantic*, and granted sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon S. W. Latta, from the *Gettysburg*, and granted sick leave.

Third Assistant Engineer C. W. Rae, from the *Albany*, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

Third Assistant Engineer N. H. Lamdin, from duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander F. Pearson, Master Wm. Watts, Surgeon H. C. Nelson, Boatswain Wm. Jones, Gunner John Gaskins, Malmaker J. W. North, and Acting Carpenter B. R. Murphy, from the *Macedonian*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, from the *Macedonian*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Lieutenant-Commander S. H. Baker, Lieutenant W. W. Mead, Assistant Surgeon F. K. Hartzell, Boatswain Philip J. Miller, Gunner T. P. Venable, Acting Carpenter M. H. Rickards, and Sailmaker J. J. Stanford, from the *Savannah*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Thomas P. Wilson, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. C. Wise, from the *Dale*, and directed to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the *Miantonomoh*.

OCTOBER 1.—Captain William Ronckendorff, from the command of the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Richardson Claver, from the *Albany*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, from the *Albany*, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, from duty at League Island, Pa., and ordered to the *Miantonomoh*.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Commodore Geo. F. Blake, from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Second Light-house District, and placed on waiting orders.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Commodore John Pope, from duty as Light-house Inspector of the First Light-house District, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Bunce, from the *Dictator*, and granted sick leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Weld N. Allen, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the *Dictator*.

Lieutenant Chas. M. Thomas, from the *Frolic*, and directed to hold himself in readiness for duty on board the *Supply*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. W. Wunderlich, from duty at the Marine Rendezvous, Washington, and granted leave of absence.

OCTOBER 5.—Rear-Admiral Thomas T. Craven, from the command of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the 1st of January next, and directed to hold himself in readiness for duty as port admiral at San Francisco, Cal.

Commander Edward Simpson, from duty in charge of the Hydrographic Office, Washington, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance.

Gunner E. J. Waugh, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 25th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner John C. Ritter, from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and placed on waiting orders.

## ORDERS REVOKED.

OCTOBER 2.—The orders of Second Assistant Engineer J. M. Clark, to the *Albany*, and he is granted sick leave.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending October 2, 1869:

A Sam, landsman, July 29th, U. S. steamer *Idaho*.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

## ARMY.

## OCTOBER 4TH.

Bonneau, F., Captain.	Price, Captain.
Bourne, T. B., Captain.	Ryan, Colonel.
Hall, W. M. S., Captain.	Stahle, Julius, General.
Laroch, General.	Smith, A. J., Captain.
Owen, Lewis, Colonel.	Webb, W. A., Captain.
Paine, G. S., Captain.	Wright, E. N., Colonel.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies F and G, Thirteenth Infantry, from Fort Ellis, M. T., to Fort Shaw, M. T., September 16th. Ordered.

Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, from Fort Union, W. V., to Nashville, Tenn., September 27th. Ordered.

Company D, Third Cavalry, from Fort Bascom, N. M., to Fort Union, N. M., September 13th. Ordered.

Company H, Third Cavalry, from Fort Stanton, N. M., to Fort Selden, N. M., September 13th. Ordered.

Headquarters A, C, F, I, L and M, Seventh Cavalry, ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Ks., for winter quarters, September 23d.

Company B, Seventh Cavalry, ordered to Fort Lyon, C. T., for winter quarters, September 23d.

Companies D and K, Seventh Cavalry, ordered to Fort Harker, Ks., for winter quarters, September 23d.

Company E, Seventh Cavalry, ordered to Fort Wallace, Ks., for winter quarters, September 23d.

Companies G and H, Seventh Cavalry, ordered to Fort Hays, Ks., for winter quarters, September 23d.

Headquarters Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Davis, Tex., to Fort Stockton, Tex., September 15th. Ordered.

No change in station of headquarters or companies of artillery.

## ORIGIN OF THE GERMAN AND SWISS INFANTRY.

THE rise of the Swiss infantry into fame and importance may be dated from the period of the battle of Morat; its decadence began after the battle of Pavia; so that the days of its glory hardly outlasted two generations of warriors. When first it became evident to military eyes that a resolute resistance on the part of the foot soldier was sufficient to repulse and throw into disorder the unwieldy cavalry of the middle ages, men ascribed this superiority not to a system of tactics which all might adopt with equal success, but to the personal qualities of the Alpine mountaineers. Certainly, in the narratives then current of their extraordinary feats of arms, there appeared some reason to justify the dread with which they were regarded by the people of the plains below them. Individually they possessed a strength and resolution which as far surpassed those of the overburdened *hommes d'armes* (who, says De La Noue, were generally crippled before they arrived at the age of thirty-five by the enormous weight of their defensive armor), as of the peaceful weavers and agricultural serfs of France and Italy; and, considered as organized troops, they had substituted for the principle of individual honor, which actuated the feudal cavalier, those of national glory and regimental emulation. Formed in deep masses, and armed with lances and halberds sixteen feet in length, they exhibited the appearance and tactics of the ancient Macedonian phalanx. Their charge on level ground was nearly as impetuous as that of the mounted lancers, without the exhaustion and confusion which followed every exertion of consequence on the part of the latter, while their powers of resistance were far superior. Although the Swiss were too poor and too self-confident to adopt very rapidly the improvements which science was making in the art of war, they nevertheless increased their strength greatly by the introduction of firearms; those employing them were used chiefly as *tirailleurs*, advancing from the main body to fire, and returning into its ranks when pressed by cavalry. But the pike remained their favorite weapon. With this "queen of arms for the infantry," they opposed their phalanx to attacks from every quarter, cut through forces vastly superior in number, or faced and overthrew the batteries of hostile cannon, carrying their high-minded contempt of death and danger to an extent which provoked the fear and admiration of those who affected to ridicule its unseasonable display.

The German infantry was first organized in order to counteract the power of these Helvetic mercenaries. The Emperor Maximilian, frequently engaged in war with his neighbors, found little military assistance from his nobility, who were almost independent of imperial authority, and constantly engaged in private feuds. The townsfolk of Brabant and Flanders strenuously resisted an authority which he had little power to enforce. His honest friends, the burghers of the free German cities, were of no great service in a warlike capacity. The men of Augsburg, in 1490, marched to battle two and

two, like schoolboys. And when the council, aware of their deficiency, hired one George Krebs, a veteran captain, to give the townspeople a drilling, that leader performed his duty so mercilessly, that one of the chief merchants of the city died of apoplexy in the field—an event which by no means increased the popularity of the new régime. The Swiss found better bidders for their blood elsewhere, and their ancient ill-will toward the house of Hapsburg rendered them bad neighbors on their own account. Maximilian's first corps of infantry were, therefore, levied among the people of his own hereditary States, chiefly in Swabia. Divided from the Swiss only by the Rhine, and speaking a similar dialect, they were frequently confounded with them by foreigners, while their near vicinity only added bitterness to their mutual hatred. The Germans called them *Landsknechts*—country folk, men of the open country—in contradistinction to the mountaineers—not *Lanzknechts*, or *Lancers*, as they are frequently termed by later writers. They were likewise distinguished into *Oberlandisch* and *Niederlandisch*, according as their bands were recruited in Swabia and the Tyrol, or in the northern parts of Germany. One author remarks, as a singular coincidence, that the year 1487, in which the first companies of this modern infantry were raised, was likewise that of the last general tournament in Germany—the last court as it were, of the dethroned goddess of chivalry. Maximilian did all he could to bring his new militia into fashion. On one occasion he marched into Cologne on foot, at the head of nine hundred princes and nobles, each shouldering a pike, in the dress of a common Landsknecht. Nor were his efforts without success, for these levies formed the first force in which nobles and plebeians enrolled themselves indifferently, and fought side by side with the same weapons—an instance of the same national good sense which made so large a portion of the German people the first to embrace, and the steadiest to defend, the doctrines of the Reformation.

## NAPOLEON'S EARLY CAREER.

IN the commencement of the Revolution he marched with his company of artillery to Douai, where he witnessed some scenes of violence without taking any part in them. By chance the routine of service sent him to Toulon, where the operations had been very badly conducted under the *Representants du Peuple*. He had been conspicuous among his schoolfellows and comrades for his knowledge of mathematics, and had been selected by them to compile a "Memor," according to custom, against the Engineer Department. From the character thus acquired, he was desired to draw up a "Memoir," with his plan of operations against Toulon. He did so, and was then allowed to take a detached work, which he had pointed out as the key of the place. On this he immediately received the command of the artillery, and the direction of the operations, according to his own plan, which proved successful. This gave him confidence in himself. He was appointed General of Brigade, and came to Paris. There he was named to a command in La Vendee as a general of infantry, but not liking that war, nor to be employed out of his own line in a subordinate situation, he declined it, saying he was an officer of artillery. Soon afterwards Menou, who commanded the Army of the Interior, was beaten by Parisians, who likewise threatened the Convention. He himself was at the theatre, in perfect obscurity, and going out, by chance he heard the boys bawling out a decree of the Convention, in which his own name was vociferated. He listened; and as it could be no other than himself, he gave two sons for one of the papers, went to one side, and there read the decree of the Convention by which he was named General of the Interior. He proceeded toward the Committee of Public Safety, and in the course of his walk there again he heard his name vociferated about the streets. On entering the hall he found the members dispatching persons to find him out, if possible, in his obscure residence. "Le General Bonaparte! Le petit General d'Artillerie!" was resounded everywhere on his being perceived. He was ushered into another room by some of the members, where he found Menou in arrest.

"Que veulez-vous de moi, citoyen?" he demanded of one of the Convention.

"Citoyen—Vous êtes nommé au commandement de l'Interior!"

"I said, that before I accepted the offer I must ask some information of General Menou. Very well. I asked the General where was his artillery? At—(I could not catch the word.) How many pieces? Forty. Guarded by what force? About forty or fifty cavalry. I immediately called Murat, who was standing by us in the uniform of a captain of cavalry. What number of cavalry have you at your immediate command? Two hundred. Mount instantly, and bring here all that artillery. Sabre all that oppose you. He executed my order. I placed the artillery so as to sweep the streets that day—it was the Thirteenth Vendemaire—and secured certain other parts with barricades and palisades—forced the Parisians to remain quiet, and restored the power of the Convention."

He remained in this command during three months, after which he was named General of Artillery to the Army of Italy, and afterward to the chief command. After his successful campaigns as General Bonaparte, commanding the Army of Italy, he returned to Paris, where he remained some time in a small house in perfect retirement, wearing only a *froque*, or covering himself up in his cloak, in order to go to the Institute, of which he was a member. This was in consequence of the military calling out, "Nous voulons avoir le General Bonaparte, notre petite general, pour notre chef." Others said, "Il doit être roi, il faut le faire roi." This gave him great uneasiness, for he was a Republican in opinion, and had no wish to avail himself of the desire of the army and Parisians. If he had not preserved the most cautious conduct it would have led to his destruction, either by causing his assassination, or getting him put out of the way upon false charges.—*Napoleon at Fontainebleau and Elba, by General Campbell.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## PROF. MAHAN IN REPLY TO GEN. FRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read, with special consideration, the letter of General James B. Fry, in your issue of Sept. 25th, on the Association of West Point Graduates.

My friend the General and myself worked too long in perfect accord as to all that concerned the interests of the Military Academy, for me not to regret that we should not agree even on the subject of the Association in question. He misapprehends, however, my letter in reply to General Custer's, on one point, and that an important one. I had no intention of meeting the objections conjured up in the mind of General Custer, as put forth in his letter. It is, for the most part, very idle to attempt to meet the apprehensions of any one by arguments. For one, I have no time to throw away on such attempts. My only object in writing at all was, to state that all the objections put forth by General Custer; and more even, perhaps, had occurred to my mind, but that, on careful consideration, I had dismissed them as of little importance, in view of the intrinsic merits of the matter in question. Respectfully yours,

D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Sept. 29, 1869.

## ARMAMENT OF CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is stated in an article which appeared in your editorial columns of the 25th of September, that "officers of cavalry regiments stationed in the Indian country complain that many of the arms issued by the Government to their commands do not come up to that standard of efficiency which the peculiar nature of frontier service demands." The article points out the "old Sharpe's carbine," (which uses paper or linen cartridges), and the "unimproved Remington revolver," as the special objects of complaint.

In regard to the issue of arms to the cavalry forces since the close of the war, the article says:

After the late war a large stock of unused and partially-used carbines, pistols and sabres, remained on hand in the Government arsenals. These, notwithstanding the adoption of more recent and improved weapons, were distributed among several of the new cavalry regiments on their first organization, and to meet subsequent requisitions on the part of the older regiments. The consequence is, that while some companies of a regiment are armed with the Spencer and Henry carbine, and improved Remington revolvers, others are compelled to use the old Sharpe's carbine and the unimproved Remington.

It is the above statement, Mr. Editor, to which I desire to call your attention; and this I am prompted to do because of its seeming reflection upon the efficiency of the Ordnance Department. I am sure you were not aware of the inaccuracies in your article, at the time of its publication; and I venture, therefore, to correct such material portions thereof, as may serve to relieve the Ordnance Department of the charge of unwise and shortsighted economy" that is indirectly brought against it.

It is not true, as stated, that the partially-used carbines, pistols, and sabres, remaining on hand at the close of the war "were distributed among several of the new cavalry regiments on their first organization, and to meet subsequent requisitions on the part of the older regiments, notwithstanding the adoption of more recent and improved weapons." The carbines most generally approved and preferred by the cavalry during the war, were the old Sharpe, using paper or linen cartridges, and the Spencer, using metallic ammunition. Such regiments at the close of the war as preferred the old Sharpe's, were allowed to retain them in service; but this only until they could be supplanted by Sharpe's carbines altered to use, instead of paper or linen cartridges, the present metallic ammunition used in the Springfield breech-loading rifle musket. At the present time there are not 40 Sharpe's carbines, of the old model, in service in the whole cavalry force; and no unwise or shortsighted economy on the part of the Government "compels" the use of this small number. Such companies as still retain these latter, or any other objectionable carbine, can, no doubt, have them quickly exchanged by simply making requisition on the nearest Ordnance post for the Spencer or Sharpe's altered carbine.

As to the merits of the Sharpe's altered carbine, using metallic cartridges, I can confidently say that they have given universal satisfaction wherever used.

Your article is incorrect in assuming that there are any Henry carbines now in service. It is also incorrect in assuming that there is more than one kind of Remington revolver in service. It says: "The Remington revolver of the recent issue is an undeniably good weapon. It is the old issue to which exceptions are taken." I have only to answer that the "recent" issues have been of the same arms as the first issues. Some officers have complained of the Remington revolvers, and have asked to have them exchanged for Colt's, or have applied for Colt's in making requisitions. The Ordnance Department has not always been able to comply with their requests, but has done so whenever it was practicable.

Colonel Fetterman's command, on the occasion referred to in your article, which was in the year 1866, was armed with muzzle-loading Springfield rifle muskets, that being the weapon with which the infantry were armed at that time. Breech-loading arms would certainly have been much more effective on that particular occasion, but breech-loading muskets had not then been made for infantry service. The regiment to which Colonel Fetterman belonged has been armed with breech-loading rifle muskets since December, 1867. The entire infantry forces are now armed with breech-loaders using metallic primed cartridges, and capable of being loaded

and fired ten or twelve times a minute; and the reports from all parts of the country show that these arms are highly approved.

M.

## THE WICKEDEST MAN IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: As an individual claiming to be "the wickedest man in New York" has gained great notoriety and distinguished consideration by reason thereof, it is but justice to the corresponding individual in the Army that his claims should be made known, to the end that he, too, may derive like advantages.

This latter person is a private in a company of the Second Artillery, and bears the honorable name of Bunyan. He says he is a lineal descendant of the pious author of "Pilgrim's Progress;" this, however, is not generally believed, but is set down by those who best know him, to be a fictitious claim, arising from his unwillingness ever to tell the truth.

The circumstances which led to the full development of his character were these: Last summer, when his company was sent up into Cook's Inlet, Alaska, to establish a military post upon the peninsula of Kenai, the general, then commanding the Division of the Pacific, gave very precise instructions to the officer in command not to locate the post on any land that might be needed as sites for towns or cities. So confident were all on board of the superior sagacity of the general from whom emanated these instructions that they firmly believed themselves that the forerunners of a great emigration soon to rush to that region for the establishment of towns, cities, and a dense and thrifty population. They were still further strengthened in this belief when they beheld the promising aspect of this part of the country as they sailed up the broad and majestic bay; for a large portion of the eastern shore of Cook's Inlet is an extensive plateau, several hundred feet above tide, extending back in an unbroken level to the mountains, fifteen or twenty miles inland. This plateau is covered with forest, and presents to the eye, when at a distance, a fine prospect for the opening up of a fertile and populous State as could be desired of any new country.

The officers went ashore to examine the locality and select a site for their post; and so, too, went many soldiers and some of the sailors from the vessel, each provided with a hatchet or an axe with which to stake off claims—corner lots or sections of land, according to the way in which they viewed it—by way of speculation. They spread out as in a skirmish line, each one eager to secure for himself the best location in the future city, and rushing up to the top of the plateau, were soon lost to view in the undergrowth of bushes and brambles. Here they found further progress exceedingly difficult by reason of the surface of the ground, which, besides being covered with this undergrowth entanglement, was composed of sphagnum hummocks, soft like a sponge saturated with water; while between and around these stood water much obscured from view by weeds and mosses: thus forming pitfalls to entrap the adventurer at every step. The only way to get over this ground was by striding or jumping from hummock to hummock; and this was very difficult on account of the wet, spongy and uncertain nature of the footing, together with the thick growth of underbrush.

Bunyan, being a young, athletic fellow, outstripped his comrades all, and was soon lost to their sight. Presently, however, they heard him vociferating in the most boisterous manner; and from the broken and struggling tone of his utterance they knew that he was in distress, and hastened to his assistance. When they got to him—as near as they could—they discovered that he had slipped down between two hummocks and was stuck fast in the mire.

It was well known before that he was an awfully profane wretch, but never, until now, was it manifest that he was actually the wickedest man in the Army. His companions stood silent and appalled at the terrible imprecations which he poured forth, and which appeared to fairly shake the trembling and spongy ground for rods around. He cursed, with fearful oaths, the Creator, for creating such a country; he cursed each Russian individually, and all the Russians collectively, for having owned it, and for roguery in selling it to the United States; he cursed Secretary Seward for having negotiated the purchase of it, and regretted that the assassins had not consummated their bloody work on his venerable head; he cursed Senator Sumner for having made unfounded representations to induce the Senate to ratify the purchase, and hoped that after death he might be sent to this country to wail away his eternity; he cursed the Senate for having ratified the treaty, and with impious fervor prayed that each of their estates might be made like unto this that surrounded him; he cursed the House of Representatives for having appropriated money for the purchase and, wishing he had each member there in turn, showed by a malicious gesture what he would do to him. But worse than all of these curses, he cursed General Halleck by name for having practised deception with reference to towns and cities, and hoped that he might spend all his fortune in speculating in corner lots in that place. "Our armies swore terribly in Flanders," cried my Uncle Toby, "but nothing to this." Indeed, Bunyan alone was equal to them all.

He requested of his companions assistance to get out upon firm land, that he might do justice to the subject. He had taken with him his rifle, intending, as he said, to knock over a reindeer or two; this he extended to one of the men, who, with the assistance of others, pulled him out. The officers having by this time completed their examination and deciding that that was not a favorable place for a military post, all re-embarked and sailed in search of better. As they rounded the point at the entrance to English Bay, into which they were going, the vessel struck upon a rock and immediately commenced sinking. While all were hastening to save their lives by getting ashore in boats, Bunyan clung to the rigging and renewed his horrible imprecations; and, as he had before cursed the land, so now he cursed the waters of Alaska.

He cursed them for having everywhere rocks and reefs to dash ships to pieces. He cursed them for having tides and currents to drive everything to certain destruction. He cursed the winds which sweep in tempests down through the mountain gorges. He cursed the mists and rains for keeping the country ever chilled and cheerless.

He had not yet exhausted himself of curses when it became necessary for him to leave the sinking ship; but he has since, as he has become more acquainted with the country, and as occasion has offered, ever and anon added greatly to his list of anathemas, so that there is now no doubt left lingering in the minds of any one, of his being the wickedest man in the Army.

KENAI.

## INDIAN BURIAL GROUNDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is well known that the Indians of the Plains generally have their cemeteries high up among the trees in some grove bordering upon one of the many rivers that run through their hunting grounds. When one of their number dies—warrior, squaw or papoose—the body, after due solemnities, is placed upon a kind of stage or platform, already built among the branches of one of their grove trees, where the body is laid out without a coffin or shroud, other than, perhaps, a buffalo skin or blanket, with all the dead one's worldly possessions placed by its side. If it be the remains of a warrior, his weapons—hatchet, bow and arrow—as also his tobacco pipe and pouch, are placed beside him, so that he may go all equipped to the happy hunting grounds, already prepared for him by the Great Spirit, where in company with his ancestors who have gone before, he expects to roam and hunt to his heart's content, there to remain forever, unmolested by the intrusive white man. Oftentimes several bodies, probably all of one family, are placed among the branches of the same tree.

Here, on the Laramie River, can be seen the remains of such an Indian cemetery, established by one of the Sioux tribes many years ago, where there stood, undoubtedly, in all its primitive grandeur, a large and beautiful cottonwood grove, until it was, for the most part, cut down and hacked up, as usual, by the white man, who must have his firewood and building material. Few only of the old trees are left standing, and up among the branches of one or two of them may be seen the remains of the platform where an Indian body once lay, together with the remnants of skins, cooking utensils, etc., scattered about and half buried in the ground below. But even these few graves have been desecrated, ruthlessly torn down by the ever-curious and intrusive white man, who, not satisfied to drive the red men from their hunting grounds, must even break up, like the iconoclasts of old, their idol burying grounds so dear and sacred to them. What wonder, then, that the Indian looks upon the advance of the white man with increasing aversion and hate.

A few years ago, one of the Sioux chiefs, Spotted Tail, was permitted to bury the remains of his daughter, most dearly beloved by him, in our post cemetery, and the necessary material was furnished for the purpose. A large box covered with red flannel and containing the remains of the chieftain's daughter, was placed upon four posts set firmly into the ground, where it may still be seen, a most singular spectacle in a cemetery—a huge box covered with red flannel and placed upon stilts some ten feet in the air.

The Indians seem to have good reasons for adopting this method of burying their dead. It is observed that any kind of flesh hung up in the air, which in this region is very dry, will speedily give up its moisture, shrink and wither up, so as to prevent decay and all disagreeable odors, and becomes thereby well preserved. So, in this manner, the Indians wishing to preserve the remains of their departed friends, hang them up in the air, where they gradually mummify, and become greatly reduced in size and weight, though their identity is, in some manner, preserved, and the form, if left undisturbed, is said to remain for years unchanged.

In like manner, undoubtedly, was wrought Saint Adalbert's miracle, considered so wonderful in its day. It is related by Carlyle that Saint Adalbert, bishop of Prague, while attempting to introduce Christianity into the then heathen Prussia, in the tenth century, was cruelly murdered there, "his body cut to pieces and nailed to poles by the heathen priests, April 23, 997, date since famous in the Romish calendar. Some time after, the Christian Duke of Poland bargained with the heathen to have the body of Adalbert delivered to him at its weight in gold. The body, all cut to pieces and nailed to poles, had long since ignominiously withered in the wind. Being cut down and put into the balance it weighed less than was expected. It was as light as gossamer, said pious rumor, had such an agreeable odor, and came to mere nothing of gold. This was Adalbert's first miracle after death." Myriads of such miracles are wrought by Indians after death, as exhibited in these burial grounds.

SERVUS.

FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING TERRITORY, Sept. 24, 1869.

## STRICTLY ENGLISH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Can a satisfactory reason be assigned for the fact that not a few judge-advocates insist on using the word "proven" in the records of the finding of courts-martial? Some people, myself among them, have an impression that this word is a Scotch word, and that the English of it is "proved." I have never observed that additional impressiveness or solemnity is obtained by this forced loan from a provincial dialect; on the contrary, it seems rather to weaken, through a remote suggestion of affectation. No doubt it has often been used in the language of courts-martial; but so also has the legitimate English word. At all events, the unnecessary jumbling of a Latin root and a Saxon termination is a bad practice and ought to be abandoned. Yours,

STRICTLY ENGLISH.

OCTOBER 9, 1869.

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## DEATHS IN THE THIRD ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I inclose to you a list of deaths from Batteries B and C, Third Artillery, stationed during the last summer at Key West, Fla. Should you see fit to publish it, I think it will be kindness to those who are interested in our commands and have heard that we have suffered from yellow fever.

C. W. W.

INDIAN TERRITORY, FLA., September 10, 1869.

June 28th—Private William McClure, Battery B; born in Cleveland, Ohio.

July 4th—Private John Stirling, Battery B; born in New York.

July 10th—Private Abraham Japery, Battery B; born in Oswegatchie, N. Y. Private Charles H. Richardson, Battery D; born in Littleton, Mass.

July 11th—Private Robert Allen, Battery D; born in Monmouth, N. Y.

July 12th, Private Henry Campbell, Battery D; born in Belfast, Ireland.

July 13th—Private Frank Murray, Battery D; born in Boston, Mass. Private John A. Chambers, Battery D; born in Tioga County, N. Y.

July 14th—Private Henry Moses, Battery D; born in Portsmouth, N. H.

July 15th—Private John Zinman, Battery B; born in Krems, Austria.

July 19th—Private John Ingles, Battery D; born in Scotland.

July 20th—Private Vincent King, Battery D; born in Galway, Ireland.

July 23d—Corporal William Rourke, Battery D; born in New York.

July 25th—Sergeant Wm. Belton, Battery D; born in King's County, Ireland.

July 26th—Private Bernhart Neftar, Battery B; born in Riga, Russia.

July 27th—Private Andrew Ray, Battery B; born in Byrne, Germany.

August 1st—Private Charles Wallingford, Battery D; born in Lebanon, N. H. Private Samuel Crosby, Battery D; born in Marblehead, Mass.

August 3d—Corporal George E. Gregory, Battery B; born in Dutchess County, N. Y.

## ARMY SKETCHES XXV.

## INDIAN COUNCIL.

The Florida war occupied a very conspicuous position in the military traditions of this country, until that of the Rebellion, springing up like the little horn of Daniel, devoured by its magnitude and importance, all others before it; and almost erased from the memory of man the fact, that such comparatively small events as the Florida war, or that with Mexico had ever taken place. Nevertheless, the war with the Seminoles in Florida, was one of the most remarkable of modern times: not, it is true, in consequence of the numbers engaged, or of the bloodiness of the strife—for in both of these respects occurrences of every year far exceed it—but more particularly from the disparity of numbers engaged on the opposing sides, and of the long continuance of it in despite of this disparity. In this view of it, nothing in recent times is comparable with it, save alone the Ma-ron war in Jamaica.

The Florida war commenced in the summer of 1835, and continued until the summer of 1842—less, it is true, than one decade of years; but when considered with reference to the difference of strength between a populous and powerful nation, as was the United States on one hand, and a meagre tribe of savages, as, on the other, were the Seminoles, whose numbers, in proportion to the former, were as one to ten thousand, the length of the contest was truly wonderful.

The Seminole Indians, against whom this contest was waged, had been at peace with the whites since 1818; and cut off, as they were, by white settlements, from other tribes of Indians, had remained at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind, during this comparatively long interval. Emigration did not seek to press upon and elbow them from their secluded haunts, and a few military posts scattered across the upper end of the peninsula of Florida, sufficed to confine them to their hunting grounds in the southern part of the territory. This region was preeminently the elysium of the savage; its numerous lakes, rivers, and lagoons, abounded, beyond credence, with fish, oysters, and turtle; so that he had but to stretch forth his hand to obtain his subsistence anywhere around him. The deer, the bear, and other wild animals, exercised his skill in his love of the chase, and supplied him with food and raiment to his heart's content. The air, too, from its bounty of wild fowl, contributed to his larder. His squaw scratched the fertile earth, and dropped therein a few seeds, wherefrom sprang, in luscious fulness, corn and melons, to add to the luxury of his listless existence. A few palmetto leaves, thatched into a shed, furnished him with shelter against rain—the only inclemency which he had to guard against in that mild climate. Thus did he live, in all that indolence and fulness of stomach, so dear to the savage. Thus he roamed, the lord of creation, in this his paradise—thus they all lived, until, in an evil hour, when tempted of the devil, or instigated by whiskey, they committed some depredations upon a trading establishment on their border.

Blood was shed, and war commenced; additional troops were sent to the scene to quell the disturbance, and chastise the offenders. These, being too few, met with rough treatment at their hands. Dade, with his command of 107 men, was ambuscaded by them; and but three only—and they wounded—escaped massacre to tell the horrible tale. More troops, under General Clinch, and others, again, under Gaines, were sent; to these the Withlacoochee proved as the river Styx. Still more troops followed, until, like a siphon, the Seminole troubles nearly absorbed the entire regular army, small though it then was. Volunteers, also, were called for, and took the field, until our troops

numbered several thousand. The Indian warriors numbered about an equal number of hundreds.

But that country, so delightful and advantageous to the savage, was just the reverse for his white adversary. Its hummocks and dense jungles, rank with vegetation, reeked with miasma deadly to the white man, but to which the savage was acclimated as by nature. Swamps and everglades furnished him a place of secure retreat after discomfiture, or to await a favorable opportunity of dealing a stealthy blow. Venomous reptiles lay hidden among the dark vegetation of the earth, while the air was filled with pestiferous insects, which stung the stranger to madness, but which were but mere trifles to the savage native, who was to their manners born. Acute inflammations and lingering fevers wasted away the strong, and filled the hospitals, until death appeared to have discarded his old-time scythe, and adopted the more improved mowing machine, with which to gather in his ghastly harvests.

The pecuniary cost to the Government, in those days of small expenditure, was looked upon as little short of enormous, and was held up in reproach to the party in power as proof of bad administration. Every Indian killed or captured, was said to cost his weight in gold—yea, though his eyes had been diamonds, and his teeth pearls, he would still have been a hard bargain.

Various commanders—Regulars, Volunteers, and Militia—were sent there in quick succession, and were as speedily superseded, because they did not at once bring the war to a close. The troops rapidly melted away beneath the sultry sun and deadly miasma. Officers, driven to despair by hardships, deprivation, and nostalgia, resigned by scores; others, with less moral courage, committed suicide—some one way and some another; but one, more classical than his fellows, threw himself upon his sword, and thus made away with himself.

The army, the country, everybody, all except a few contractors, anxiously looked and hoped for a termination of these costs and sacrifices. A score or so of fights had taken place, in which a few Indians had been killed or captured; but these few the savages could ill afford to lose. Their scanty supply of ammunition was becoming exhausted, and they, too, were growing tired of the contest; provided Government would, as customary, buy them off liberally with rations, bounties, and presents. Some negotiations to this end had been held with the principal chiefs; and every one was elated at the prospect of a speedy termination of hostilities. All rejoiced with great expectations. The reproach of bad administration would now be hushed; the treasury relieved from its heavy draughts; the Volunteers would return to their peaceful homes, to till their fruitful farms, or tend their busy shops; the army would resume more pleasant posts, and talk away the remembrance of their toils and hardships gone; the temple of Janus would not only be closed, but would be remodelled into a school-house for the civilization of the savage heathen.

A "big talk" was arranged to be held with the chief, to decide upon terms of agreement. The General-in-Chief of the army left his headquarters in Washington to attend this council in person, and to come in for his (the lion's) share of credit in bringing so costly a war to a happy termination. That the occasion should be one of note and *éclat*, he had prepared himself with an address, written with that grace and grandeur of expression of which he was master; for the subject was, to him, not a new one. A few years previously he had written and published "Pontiac," a play which, for a time, had some run, and which abounded in the peculiarly flowery, lofty, and figurative eloquence popularly supposed to be adapted to, and belong by nature, to the red man, and without uttering which he could not open his mouth to speak.

Stenographic reporters were engaged to catch and record the eloquence of the spontaneous replies of the Seminole chief; and the General, with commendable pride, fondly imagined that his speech and those of the chiefs would descend to posterity as models of elocution, to be declaimed by youthful orators, as they were wont to declaim "The address of Logan to the white man," or the orations of Burke or of Webster.

The occasion was worthy of the effort; for so many lives, and so much treasure had been expended in the prosecution of the war, that now all ears would be awake to catch every syllable uttered in the council that was to terminate it. Everything was arranged commensurate with the importance of the occasion. The chiefs and headmen—*tustenuggees* all—assembled in full toilet of paint and breech-cloths. The interpreter was Abram, a runaway slave; a coarse, brutal, cruel negro, who had been with the Seminoles a number of years, and had acquired, not only their language, but also a leading influence among them.

On the other side was the General and his brilliant staff, and a goodly array of lookers-on—civilians, reporters, and swarthy, campaign-worn veterans; but no itinerant, *special Congressional committee*, for such were not yet known in those days.

The General himself was a man of goodly mien—rather short of stature, but then he made up for this by breadth of form and aldermanic corpulence. In his younger days he had achieved great success and gathered imperishable laurels, while in command of the small army that drove back the British from the shores of Lake Champlain. His honors thus gained had been kept bright by his position as chief of the corps, whose functions, in the language of the Articles of War, "are generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science;" and his advancement to general-in-chiefancy of the army was a distinction worthily bestowed. He showed a due appreciation of his high rank, and the respect due to it, by dignity of manners and a distinguished deportment, which, in those of lower degree, might have been considered pompous and vain-glorious; but which to him, were as becoming and as graceful as to majesty itself. He did not, as some great men do, affect, with a prurience for a certain kind of notoriety, a plainness of dress and disregard for show; but shone forth in

as much lace as any admiral, and wore upon his trowsers such broad stripes, as to make them appear as though made of gold, and trimmed only with blue. But the marvel of all beholders was his chapeau; it extended fore-and-aft with pointed symmetry, and swelled aloft in graceful fulness; and was surmounted by waving plumes, so lofty that, had he been a man of greater stature, they would have swept the firmament on high. As it was, this chapeau brought his round, genial face into the centre of the figure, so that it was difficult to tell whether there was more hat above or man below it.

Thus, and more also, was he arrayed, and thus superbly did he appear when the conference commenced. He arose to speak—the cynosure of all eyes. Abram arose to interpret—silence around was audible.

The General assumed an attitude of eloquence; and, addressing the chiefs, said: "My brothers! our great father, the President, has sent me, his great chief, to smoke the pipe of peace with the war chiefs of his red children.—Tell them that, Abram."

Abram, turning to the chiefs, jabbered some gutturals; to which the principal chief—Alligator—replied by a few guttural grunts.

"What does he say, Abram?" said the General.

"He say," replied Abram, "he tired ob de wah; he want rawtton foh herself, rawtton foh he family, and two horses to bring he family in."

The General continued: "The white man and the red man are all children of the same Great Spirit in the skies, who becomes very angry when his children go to war, and kill each other.—Tell them that Abram."

Abram jabbered, as before; and Alligator replied by his grunts.

"What does he say now, Abram?" quoth the General.

To which Abram replied with full emphasis: "He say de same ting what he say befor; he say he tired ob de wah; he want rawtton foh herself, rawtton foh he family, and two horses to bring he family in."

The General continuing: "But when the white man and the red man smoke together the pipe of peace, and the smoke ascends up to the Great Spirit above, he is pleased to behold that it is the incense of love and friendship.—Tell him that Abram."

The jabbering and grunting again took place; and the General again asked what the chief said. To which Abram, more pettishly than before, replied: "Gor-al-mighty massa! he jist say de berry same ting what he say befor; he say he tired ob de wah; he want rawtton foh herself, rawtton foh he family, and two horses to bring he family in."

At this a suppressed snicker went through the audience; but the earnest General, nothing daunted, continued; and after explaining to them many points, exhorted them to abandon their roving and savage habits, and take to the ways of civilization; which by a few grunts they promised to do. He told them that they must not become wearied in well doing; but must continue on in patience and perseverance.

Over this Abram and Alligator, and occasionally some of the others, had a prolonged pow-wow of jabbering and grunts. "Tell them to have patience and perseverance, Abram," put in the General.

"He say," replied Abram, "he don't know him; he don't know pushuns and pussewerence; he neber hearn of him in all he life."

"Tell them, Abram," said the General, "I will explain to them what patience and perseverance means. Thus if they go out fishing in the morning when the sun is just rising, and the fish will not bite; but they continue to fish on, and on, until the sun is half way up in the sky, thinking that by and by they will get a bite—that is patience, Abram. Now, if the fish still don't bite, but they nevertheless continue on to fish, determined to have a bite, until the sun goes down in the west—that is perseverance.—Tell them that Abram."

Abram and the chiefs gurgled their gutturals. Finally the General demanded of Abram what was said, to which he replied: "Dey say ey know ob a hole where dah be lots ob fish; if dar fadder in Washington will only send dem hooks and lines dey will koch heaps ob dem."

This juxtaposition of the sublime and ludicrous was too much for the audience to bear, and all, in one accord, burst into unseemly laughter. The war continued six years longer.

ASTORIA.

LIEUTENANT WM. RAWSON.  
U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y.  
September 25, 1869.

At a special meeting of the Philomathic Society of the U. S. Military Academy, held on the evening of the 25th of September, 1869, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the death of Lieutenant Wm. Rawson, Second U. S. Cavalry, recently a member of the Society. The Committee, having performed the duty assigned them, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be placed upon the records of the Society:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, in His unscrutable Providence, to remove from our midst, by sudden death, our beloved friend and associate, Lieutenant Wm. Rawson, U. S. A., therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the "Philomathic Society of the U. S. Military Academy," do hereby tender to the afflicted family and relatives of our deceased brother, our deep and heartfelt sympathies with them in their bitter grief, and ask the sad privilege of expressing our love and admiration of him who was so recently our friend and associate.

Resolved, That by this calamity the service has lost one whose fine abilities, faithful and conscientious performance of duty, and delicate and chivalrous sense of honor, promised a brilliant and useful career, and his brother officers one whose frank, gallant and generous nature had won him the esteem and affection of all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the members of the Society, be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and St. Louis Democrat and Republican.

F. E. PHILLIPS,  
G. B. DAVIS,  
S. W. FOUNTAIN, Committee.

TWENTY-ONE persons have competed for a prize offered some months ago, in England, for the best essay on Bible classes in the navy. The essays are said to be generally of a superior character.

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**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

**NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.**

*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.*

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**THE VOLUNTEER ASYLUM.**

**T**HE National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers finds, very evidently, that obstacle in the way of its usefulness which all similar institutions experience. The most deserving soldiers often shrink from becoming its beneficiaries. It is so in all countries. A brave soldier can suffer more easily than he can beg; he hesitates to announce himself as an object of charity, even if he be one, and, while glad enough to get a pension, dislikes to be shut up in an asylum. It was so with Greenwich Hospital, once so famous, and now to be dismantled and evacuated. The better class of seamen were, we are told, very unwilling to enter the Hospital, and, one year, "out of the 1,900 inmates, not more than 500 were genuine seamen." Three-fourths of all were the "mere dregs of society; their enforced residence and irksome, though ineffectual, discipline only tended to demoralize them further."

We do not draw any such conclusion regarding our own excellent asylum. On the contrary, of the 1,875 men who enjoyed its benefit during its first working year—1866—so far as we know, all were respectable and deserving. Besides, whereas Greenwich Hospital proved to be a sort of "monastic establishment, the inmates of which possessed none of the motives which reconcile men to such a mode of life," the Volunteer Asylum, by its farms, workshops and schools, makes itself rather a little self-supporting community than a convent or almshouse. Pay is given for profitable labor, and the wife and children of the soldier, if he have them, may be brought to the Asylum, if he is able to support them.

Nevertheless, the old shrinking from public charity evidently has its effect in keeping away many of the very class whom the managers wish to aid. We observe that, in their last circular, they ask overseers of all almshouses and charity hospitals having disabled soldiers subsisting upon private beneficence, to report such cases, "as it is not fit that meritorious disabled soldiers of the nation should be supported by private or public charity." The reader naturally inquires then, what is the asylum, if not a public charity? The managers tell us; and we are bound to say that their motive is kindly and commendable in the somewhat fine distinction they draw. "Soldiers are respectfully informed that the Asylums are neither hospitals nor almshouses, but homes where subsistence, care, education, religious instructions and employment are provided for disabled soldiers by the Congress of the United States, to be paid for from the forfeitures and fines of deserters from the Army. The provision is not a charity. It is a contribution by the bounty-jumpers and bad soldiers, to the brave and deserving, and is their right."

We are bound to say, too, that so far as they can, the managers act on the supposition they lay down. They have three fine, healthy and beautiful sites, in those second-class cities famous for sanitary and social advantages—the Central Asylum at Dayton, Ohio, and the Eastern Branch at Augusta, Maine, and the Western Branch at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They furnish transportation, if needful, to the applicant, and the only qualifications required for entrance are an honorable discharge from the Volunteer service, and disability

by wounds received or sickness contracted in the line of duty. If the soldier has a wife, child or parent depending on him, he is not required to give up his pension upon coming to the Asylum; and even if he has not, it is only in special cases that he is required to resign it to the Asylum. If he is capable of providing subsistence for his wife and children by his work, he may have them at the Asylum; and in a word, the *home* idea is kept uppermost in every detail.

Nevertheless, as with the unwilling guests at the marriage-feast, the agents of the Asylum are almost forced to go into the highways and by-ways, and compel the disabled soldiers to come in. The question is, whether some of the lessons learned at Greenwich Hospital may not be profitably borrowed by us. It has been found there, after many years' experience under great advantages, that seamen in general greatly prefer moderate pensions, with the liberty of living among their friends, to maintenance in the hospital, while the economy of the arrangement would leave larger sums for the beneficiaries. And, in like manner, while the cases are in many respects dissimilar, our National Asylum can undoubtedly do most good by keeping its "out-door relief" feature well up. The natural disposition is, of course, to organize and centralize, and to make the institutional feature the chief one; but, on the other hand, the disposition of the soldier is to get the benefits of public care without being tied to one place, away from home and friends.

One reason why the Greenwich Hospital was given up was its expense—and in that respect our institution will tell another story. The annual expense of maintaining the former was little less than £100,000—and there were but from 1,600 to 2,000 inmates in the Hospital each year. In other words, this represented a cost of from £50 to £60 a head—or, say \$250 to \$300 in gold—for each man. The beneficiaries were offered the choice of leaving, on an out-pension of £36 10s., and most of them very gladly accepted it. The fact is, that half the annual expenditure—i. e., £48,000 per annum, was expended in the management, most of which went to comfortable berths for officers.

On the other hand, our institutions show pretty good financial management. The average cost of the rations for each man was lately, and we presume now is, but thirty-three cents per day, or about \$120 a year. There are other large expenses, however, which go to make the total cost of maintaining each man considerably more. On the other hand, private munificence has (as, for example, in the munificent donation of the ladies of Milwaukee of \$100,000 for the building of the asylum in that city) prevented the total public cost from seeming as great as it is.

However, we simply throw out these suggestions as worth consideration by those whom they concern. There is no public institution more satisfactory to contemplate than a successful and economical charity—whether an asylum which really heals the needy sick, and becrtches the halt; a Provident Society that gives coal and candles to people really in cold and darkness; or a missionary scheme whose receipts do not all go to its bureaux. Our volunteer asylum seems to be doing a good work, and we would have it do the best of which it is capable. If in England the asylum once "designed for the reward of deserving seamen," comes now to be described as "a relic of old times, when almshouses were regarded as one of the most useful applications of charity," we must take care that our asylums, homes though they be, and neither hospitals nor almshouses, yet do not acquire a more institutional character than they really need to possess.

THE case of the *Hornet* has, as it turns out, proved to be one for legal adjudication rather than of diplomatic or executive decision. It has been carried to the courts, and it is there, accordingly, that the *status* of the vessel, the circumstances of her outfit, and her final disposition will be determined. Whatever the legal decision may be, it will not necessarily carry with it the determination of the question of Cuban recognition, which depends upon considerations that will be chiefly influenced by the progress of events in the island. The detention of the *Hornet* at Wilmington, N. C.,

ought, at least, to set at rest the fears of the owners of the steamship *Euterpe*, which was loaded at Cold Spring with artillery for transportation to Havana in behalf of the Spanish Government. On October 1st, and previous to the seizure of the *Hornet*, the owners of the *Euterpe*—C. H. MALLARY & Co.—addressed a note to the Secretary of State, telling him that they were informed that a privateer was waiting off Sandy Hook to intercept their vessel, and asking what protection they could expect from the United States Government in such an event. In answer Mr. Fish writes: "You do not state whether the *Euterpe* is a registered vessel of the United States. Assuming, however, that such is the case, I have to say in reply, that while on American waters a convoy cannot be given to the vessel. The United States will, if a vessel carrying their flag is molested on the high seas, use all their power to punish the offenders, and to prevent a repetition of the offence." This does not appear to have been eminently satisfactory; for Messrs. MALLARY & Co., have, we observe, required the Spanish Minister here to give them bonds for the safe return of their vessel. This he objects to doing; but offers instead, to send to Cuba for a Spanish man-of-war to convoy the *Euterpe*. Are both the merchant and minister, then, agreed that the possibility of the capture of the *Euterpe* by the *Hornet* is a risk upon which it is not safe to venture much, unless the latter can be estopped by our United States Courts?

A MONTREAL paper advocates a complete Customs' Union between Canada and the United States; and, it adds, if the agreement went the length of sweeping away all armaments, whether on land or water, on both sides of the line, the saving of expense would be so much the greater. Each of the high contracting parties could guarantee the other, according to this authority, against raids from its borders, and agree to indemnify all parties injured by any such raid, if an armed expedition should escape the vigilance of the government on whose territory it gathered. The first part of this proposition,—as to the Customs' Union,—strikes us as practicable; but the other—as to abolishing armaments—would be something like abolishing the police in cities. It is the presence of force which puts down fraud; it is the knowledge of the presence of garrisons which is the best guarantee against raids. The revenue service on the Canadian frontier is not very extensive, nor are the post garrisons very numerous. There is a necessity of having what force we have there as a mere safeguard; and the posting of troops on the lake line will be a matter of convenience as well as of prudence, whatever commercial or tariff regulation may be made regarding a Customs' Union.

MR. DILKE, in his volume entitled "Greater Britain," tells us of his arrival, one day at sundown, at Fort Riley, the extreme point that "civilization" had then reached upon the Plains—civilization meaning with him whiskey—post-offices not counting. It was here, he says, "that it first dawned upon us that we were being charged five hundred dollars to guard the United States California mail, with the compensation of the chance of being ourselves able to rob it with impunity. It is, at all events, the case, that we, well-armed as the mail-officers at Leavenworth insisted upon our being, sat inside with forty-two cwt. of mail in open bags, and over a great portion of the route had only the driver with us, without whose knowledge we could have read all and stolen most of the letters, and with whose knowledge, but against whose will, we could have carried off the whole, leaving him gagged, bound, and at the mercy of the Indians. As it was, a mail-bag fell out one day, without the knowledge of either my companion or the driver, who were outside, and I had to shout pretty freely before they would pull up."

Officers on the Plains will recognize the correctness of this description, and easily find in it an explanation of some of the mysterious disappearances of mail matter from the East, of which we have heard so many complaints. In the unfortunate order of nature the great rivers must continue to run by the large towns, and the best blessings be

withheld from those who have the greatest need of them; so our officers, whose removal from the comforts and excitements of civilization (which term, be it understood, we do not, with Mr. DILKE, consider synonymous with whiskey) make them most dependent upon the mails, must be the most subject to annoyance from irregularity and insecurity in their transmission. Those on the overland route will, we hope, be saved from further complaint by the completion of the Pacific railroad. Those still dependent on stage routes may take a hint from this experience with the overland coaches—now happily of departed memory—and learn where to look for their lost packages in case they discover that they have not stopped at any of the Army headquarters en route.

WHETHER MR. HURLBUT is right in the very grave importance he attaches to Marshal PRIM's presence in Paris, we cannot say; but if he be, the inference he draws in his late letter from the imperial city to the *World*—namely, that "Cuba is lost to Spain," should seem to be well-founded. Two subjects, we are positively assured, were discussed in the Marshal's consultation with the French Government—one, the choice of a candidate for the Spanish crown, the other "the imperative necessity of promptly deciding *precisely how* Spain shall 'eliminate' from that crown the gem of the Antilles." In the most positive manner, and with many reiterations, MR. HURLBUT then declares—

I am quite sure that I am not mistaken when I inform you that Marshal PRIM has learned in the clearest manner, during this visit to Paris, that, in the judgment of the French government, *Cuba is virtually lost to Spain*, and that the French government has no aid or comfort to give Spain concerning Cuba, save the wholesome counsel that she should lose no time in cordially recognizing the liberal and magnanimous behavior to her of the United States on this subject, and in availing herself of the good offices of the United States to close her connection with her ancient colony as promptly and as profitably as she can.

This declaration is made by an intelligent observer, who should know the fact of which he writes so positively. Marshal PRIM has since returned to Spain; the Cortes will assemble forthwith; and the Government will undoubtedly be guided in its war-frenzy by the news that PRIM brings regarding European, and more especially French opinion. In its last number, the London *Tomahawk*, by way of a squib says: "The New Flower for Spain—the PRIM-rose." If this be so, we may be saved the pain of announcing—The New Drink for Spain—PORTER.

THE gentleman, apparently a college student, who offers us "any reasonable sum we may ask," to prepare for him an "oration," which "could easily be written in an evening," on the subject of "the effect of the improvements in modern warfare in diminishing the duration of war," is respectfully informed that his liberal offer is declined, with thanks. It is true that our "attention has been previously called to the subject," which perhaps might "make it comparatively easy" for us to gratify our collegiate friend. But we hesitate to attempt the "oratorical style—something that will speak and sound well." Moreover, dear young friend, is the "oration" to be applauded as yours or as ours?

AN English work of brief biographies, called "Men of Our Times"—and a very serviceable book in the main—in speaking of SHERMAN and his Georgia "March to the Sea," says: "The distance from Atlanta to Savannah is 93 miles. Gen. SHERMAN accomplished the march, with very little loss, in 23 days, and the city fell into his hands in the early part of Dec., 1864." We think there are some points here not quite in accordance with General SHERMAN's understanding of the case; and, as he and his men would like to be "posted up" on their exploits, we give them the benefit of this information in regard to the length of their famous march.

ON Wednesday of last week Colonel Bagot, of the British army, and at present the commandant of the citadel at Quebec, visited West Point in company with Brevet Maj.-Gen. McDowell. Colonel Bagot was received with the honors due his rank. The cadets were reviewed in Upton's Tactics, and the colonel was shown through the buildings and grounds of the Academy.

THE following is a list of those who have been before the Naval Examining Board, at Annapolis, Md., and have successfully passed examination and been admitted to the Naval Academy: Frank A. White, Maine; William Winder, New Hampshire; William F. Shaw, New Hampshire; Walter C. Cowles, Connecticut; Eben B. Crocker, Massachusetts; Lewis J. Davids, New York; Jones M. Jackson, New York; John B. Nichols, New York; S. W. B. Diehl, Pennsylvania; William A. Talbot, Pennsylvania; William McKelvey, Pennsylvania; Charles M. McCartney, Pennsylvania; Edmund G. Ray, Pennsylvania; David Peacock, New Jersey; Thomas E. Muse, Maryland; George W. Hyde, Maryland; Walter A. Northcott, West Virginia; C. C. Duffy, North Carolina; R. F. Nicholson, North Carolina; Custis C. Upsham, South Carolina; Isaac B. Elliott, South Carolina; H. S. Cannell, Georgia; Richard Habersham, Georgia; Charles V. Grant, Tennessee; William F. Halsey, Louisiana; Clarence E. Fithian, Ohio; Isaac B. Culp, Ohio; John E. Anderson, Ohio; Charles J. Brenner, Missouri; Alfred Reynolds, Indiana; Ed. Vail, Jr., Indiana; Charles A. Wallingsford, Indiana; Irving R. Fisher, Illinois; John T. Robb, Illinois; John Farnsworth, Illinois; Charles B. T. Moore, Illinois; William Gundlack, Illinois.

SECRETARY Boutwell of the Treasury Department has issued a circular, dated October 1st, announcing a change in the uniform for the Revenue Marine, and directing that officers, as soon after the receipt of this Circular as possible, adopt the following:

#### LINE OFFICERS.

*Captains.*—In lieu of half-inch lace on sleeve, quarter-inch to be substituted, the lower strip to be two inches from edge of sleeve; the three lower strips to be one-quarter inch apart; the upper strip one-half inch. Shoulder-strap, four and a quarter by one and a half inches, gold leaves at end, with gold cross, anchors and shield, fine gold embroidery. Cap ornament, two cross foul-anchors, two inches long, surmounted with gold-gilt metal shield, one inch by one inch.

*First Lieutenant.*—Same as Captain, with these exceptions: Three strips of gold lace on sleeves. Shoulder strap, one foul-anchor surmounted by shield, two bars at each end. Cap ornament, single foul-anchor, surmounted by shield.

*Second Lieutenant.*—Same as First Lieutenant, omitting one bar at each end of strap, and one strip on each sleeve.

*Third Lieutenant.*—Same as Second Lieutenant, omitting bars in strap, and one strip on each sleeve.

#### ENGINEERS.

*Chief Engineer.*—Same as First Lieutenant, substituting wheel in gold in centre. Cap ornament, one foul-anchor surmounted by wheel.

*First Assistant Engineer.*—Same as Second Lieutenant. Shoulder strap, same as Chief Engineer, omitting one bar at each end of strap. Cap, same as Chief Engineer.

*Second Assistant Engineer.*—Same as Third Lieutenant, substituting wheel in strap and cap. All sack coats worn as fatigue dress to have the strap ornament on the collar. Patterns of the cap and strap ornaments may be found at Messrs. Shannon, Weller and Crane, No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

OFFICERS desiring to insure their lives will be glad to learn that the North American Life Insurance Company, of New York, advertise distinctly that they will insure officers of the Army and Navy, in time of peace, without extra charge; and that in the event of hostilities, they will charge them nothing for the increased hazard. Under the rules of this company, therefore, officers are allowed to engage in any service on which they may be ordered by the Government without forfeiting their policies of insurance, or subjecting themselves to any extra charge.

A DETACHMENT of 83 recruits (colored) for the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry, under the command of Captain Isaac D'Isay, U. S. Army, left the cavalry depot, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, en route for Galveston, Texas, via New York City, N. Y., on Friday the 1st instant. A detachment of 150 recruits for the Eighth United States Cavalry, under command of Brevet Major H. B. Freeman, and a detachment of 150 Recruits for the First United States Cavalry, under command of Second Lieutenant T. M. Fisher, left the depot, October 4, en route to San Francisco, via Omaha, Neb.

THE Vienna *Gazette* of the 18th September publishes a report of Field-Marshall the Archduke Albrecht to the Emperor, proposing to form a fund for granting loans to officers of the Army in poor circumstances, and presenting 110,000 florins as a first donation for this purpose. The Archduke also promises further donations, resulting from subscriptions for the same object. In addition to the above report, an Imperial decree is published sanctioning the statutes of that fund.

BREVET Lieutenant Colonel Abraham C. Wildrick, captain Third Artillery, is appointed and announced as aide-de-camp to Major-General Meade, commanding Military Division of the Atlantic.

## A MODEL NAVY REPORT.

DURING the administration of Mr. Buchanan, one of the New York daily papers published quite an amusing burlesque report of the Secretary of the Navy, then Mr. Toucey, which is worth reproducing at this time, for age has not altogether destroyed its applicability even to present times, and certainly our older Navy officers will appreciate its satire:

## THE STATE OF OUR NAVY.

As the Secretaries of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet are preparing their annual statements for Congress, we are sure our readers will appreciate the enterprise which has enabled our special reporter to procure in advance the following report of the Navy Department. It furnishes a curious illustration of the economy of Mr. Buchanan's administration:

It gives me great pleasure to be able to state that I have, in many small ways, effected large savings in the expenditure of the naval appropriations during the current year. The investigations made into the mismanagement of the Navy-yards by a Board of officers appointed for that purpose, have disclosed many existing abuses, the most prominent of which is the giving away of the ships to poor women with small children. This practice will hereafter be discontinued; the ships will be sold, if practicable, and the proceeds be credited to the contingent fund, by which means I hope to realize some two or three hundred dollars a year; but in the event of not being able to sell them, then they are to be given to such persons as can help us at the elections, especially those whom we have disappointed in our promises of an office, and not, as heretofore, wasted on people who have no just claims on our sympathies, and who have not even vote to give in return for them. It has also come to light that the mechanics and laborers receive pay for the hours in which they eat their dinners. This piece of wastefulness will be corrected, and a considerable gain will accrue thereby to the Government.

A very great saving can be made in the provision department in regard to the disposition of spoiled and condemned articles, most of which are now thrown overboard. I propose that in future they shall be sold to the officers' messes to feed their live stock with, and such as cannot be disposed of in that way should be given to the prisoners in confinement to eat, and their rations of good provisions be confiscated to the Government. This will materially assist in preserving discipline by adding to the punishment for offences committed, besides bringing into use the great agricultural principle of my native State, which is, "What you can't sell, feed to the hogs, and what they won't eat, eat yourself."

A piece of "cute" management occurred on board one of our ships-of-war, which is deemed worthy of official commendation, and I mention it here in connection with the above. A box of mustard, in tin cases, had been inadvertently stowed in the bottom of the hold, and was spoiled by the bilge-water getting in and turning it black. Being unfit for use as mustard, it was sold to the sailors and marines as blacking, which not only saved the value of the article to the Government, but produced such a general "stoppage of grog," for unpolished caps and shoes at Sunday muster as to cover the deficiency caused by leakage from the whiskey casks.

The policy of having large ships in commission is a very expensive one, and I am of the opinion that the employment of small ones in their stead, whilst it decreases the cost of maintaining them, will afford the same amount of protection to commerce and to our citizens and their interests abroad. I have therefore ordered our large steam frigates to be replaced by the new steam sloops on foreign stations, and when these latter shall have been long enough in service to have their engines tested I propose to recall them, and substitute in their places the new steam gun-boats to act as flag-ships. These again could be relieved, after their machinery had been tested, by a still smaller class of steam-vessels, such as the *Water Witch* and *Arctic*.

I have persistently set my face against recognizing and admitting any merited claims made by officers of the Navy against the Government. It is true that in some cases the laws of Congress gave them a clear right to their demands; but as Congress will, sometimes, pass laws which they ought not pass, I have deemed it my duty, as an agent of the Government, to resist their being carried into effect, whether right or wrong. I am happy to state that I have, thus far, staved off many of them, greatly to the advantage of the Treasury. To this may be added the practice, lately adopted by me, of placing on furlough such officers as may have lost their health by reason of exposure to the effects of unhealthy climates in the discharge of their duties, and have, in consequence, been medically surveyed, condemned and sent home. This enables me to replace them without cost to the Government. It would be an improvement on this system if all the persons on the sick lists of our vessels in commission, as well as those in the hospitals, were put on furlough pay (which is half-pay), for the time that they are incapacitated for active duty. A neat dodge was effected by me, which ought to have been mentioned in my last annual report, but being then accidentally omitted, I take occasion to relate it now. The Naval Courts of Inquiry, which were convened in this city for the examination of the cases of reserved officers, caused a very large expenditure of money to be made for the payment of travelling expenses to witnesses summoned by them. The subpoenas issued by the judge-advocates to the officers contained at the bottom the following line: "Obey this order," which was signed by me, so as to give effect to them. On this the officers claimed to be entitled to "duty pay." My attention having been called to it, I concluded to block their game by substituting the word "approved" for the line above quoted. One of them called on me, and exhibiting his subpoena, asked me "whether it was an order?" remarking "that if it were he was entitled by law to duty pay, and if it were not, he would pay no attention to the next one that was sent him. This was a "poser"

which I found it difficult to answer, I therefore maintained a dignified silence, and broke up the conference. But they never got the "duty pay," and the costs of the naval courts were thereby considerably diminished.

The law of 1857 (section 5th) for "promoting the efficiency of the Navy," declares that captains in command of squadrons shall be denominated "flag officers." But the term of "flag officer," like that of staff officer in the Army, is in itself only a denomination—it merely implies what particular grades of officers are entitled to wear "flags." This grade, in all other naval services, is that of admiral, and the "flag," like the uniform worn by the officer, designates his rank. For this reason my predecessor would not permit the "flag" to be worn by captains commanding squadrons abroad, but restricted them to the "broad pennant," which, in other services, is only a designation of seniority, and their claim in consequence to be treated with the same military honors as admirals, has been objected to. I have issued the authority for them to wear the "flag" abroad, and extended it to such of them as are in command of naval stations at home, and who have heretofore commanded squadrons. This enables them to pass as admirals in the eyes of foreign officers, and to receive the honors of that grade. To be sure it is what is termed in naval parlance "false muster," but as it does not cost any money, I think it a very good dodge.

The establishment of an additional bureau, to be called "the bureau of detail," to discharge the duties similar to those of the adjutant-general of the Army, is much needed. It should be presided over by a captain. This would greatly improve the present mode of distributing duty, and, at the same time, release my official nose from the fingers of my chief clerk, to whom, in my ignorance of details, I have been obliged to commit their management.

I consider that the Paraguay expedition is the greatest achievement of my department this year, and refer with feelings of just pride to its organization. In order properly to appreciate my excellent management, it will be necessary to advert to the causes which gave rise to it. The national "acquisitiveness" and "inquisitiveness" of our downeast fellow-citizens is proverbial. They permeate into every crevice of creation.

The pedler's cart is an institution which has become the *avant courrier* of modern civilization, and, like the moth, it ruins everything it comes in contact with. Paraguay has heretofore been a *terra incognita* in consequence of the exclusive policy of its rulers, but in spite of their vigilance, some of our countrymen had penetrated into its territory and found out all about it. A company of Yankees was formed to trade there. They contrived to negotiate a sort of commercial treaty, on their own hook, with President Lopez, and had fitted out an old steamer, loaded her with "notions" to set up a "country store" in the heart of the Andes. They arrived with her at the city of Asuncion, two thousand miles inland, disembarked their cargo and opened their store. But they soon discovered that commercial reciprocity in Paraguay was limited to the operations of President Lopez himself, who conducted them on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." He compelled the company to sell their "notions" to him at his own low prices, and take his wares at his own high ones. As the company refused to trade on these terms, he confiscated their property. Our diplomatic affairs with our neighbors—Mexico and Central America—having also got very much snarled up, it was thought good policy to make a hostile demonstration and direct it against Paraguay, as being the most weak and ignorant of them, and the easiest to be bullied, and so produce a salutary effect upon the others. Congress granted a war appropriation of \$150,000 for the purpose. This, to be sure, was doing it very cheap, and had the appearance of being designed by the opponents of the administration to produce a failure. If so, they were signally frustrated. I got up a squadron by depriving the African station of its small vessels, and the Revenue Service of the *Harriet Lane* steamer, also the Home Squadron of the *Fulton*. These I combined with the vessels composing the Brazil Squadron, thus not creating any increased expense. I then chartered eight small coasting steamers to accompany them. These were patched up at the Navy-yards, and their armaments mostly sent out in store ships to be mounted after they got there, they being so small and shaky that it was thought dangerous to mount them here. They sailed, and by a special Providence arrived out safely. Had they accompanied the flagship, the frigate *Sabine*, not one of them would have got as far as Bermuda, into which the *Sabine* had to go to repair damages occasioned by a hurricane which she experienced. The others, like the nautilus (called by sailors Portuguese men-of-war), would have gone down in the gale, but, unlike it, would not have risen again to the surface to prosecute their voyage on the return of good weather. The appearance of this squadron produced a panic, and well it was for us that it did so, because, their machinery being above the water line, a single shot would have disabled any one of them. President Urquiza, of the Argentine Confederation, hastened to proffer his services as mediator, and persuaded Lopez "to agree to give those d— Yankees whatever they asked for," and get them to go away. He feared that they might colonize and commence annexing the country, so another treaty was negotiated, and the squadron all got safely home again, bringing with them Lopez's "promises to pay" any amount claimed for damages. It remains to be seen whether they will be redeemed, but at any rate their inability or refusal to do so will be a matter for some future administration to deal with. To us belongs the glory of having extorted them.

The "report" is still in an unfinished state. It will doubtless contain many more cheap recommendations.

THE physician of the Prussian Admiralty has proposed the adoption by all civilized States of a flag of distress to be used on every occasion, both in peace and war. It is suggested that the flag should be of a dark yellow color, with a red cross upon it.

## FIGHTING IN PLAY.

The following description, from an English paper, of one of the sham fights which frequently take place at Aldershot, though containing nothing especially new or important, is yet interesting:

Another interesting sham fight took place at Aldershot on Wednesday. Major-General Lysons, C.B., was directed to march from the camp at nine o'clock and take up a position on Caesar's Camp. His force comprised the Second Battalion Seventh Fusiliers, the First Battalion Twelfth Regiment, the Second Battalion Twenty-Third Fusiliers, and the First Battalion Twenty-Fifth King's Own Borderers, one squadron of the Seventh Dragoon Guards, and the three guns. In order that no assistance should be wanting for the defence of his position, a detachment of B Troop Royal Engineer Train, commanded by Lieutenant Watkin, R.E., was added to his force, and provided with one wagon and five carts, carrying 400 picks and the same number of shovels. A small detachment of Royal Engineers, under Lieutenant Reed, R.E., also accompanied General Lysons's command to help in setting the infantry to their work of digging in scientific fashion. Addington's battery and half of Smith's battery Royal Artillery formed the field artillery destined to work with the infantry from the huts.

About 10.20 A.M., the cavalry were seen to move off parade, and it was apparent that the advance had been begun. Soon after the enemy's headquarter staff was observed coming out into view round the Royal Pavilion, within easy range. Presently, about 10.40, watchful officers cried out that the cavalry were sweeping round in the valley to turn the left flank. And now appeared in the valley, right under Caesar's Camp, a column of red infantry, range only 900 yards, and numerous quickly-moving, scattered dark figures showed that the Rifles were advancing in skirmishing order. One gun was dispatched by General Lysons to the left of Caesar's Camp, with directions to check the enemy. One gun should never be detached, but what is a general to do when he possesses only three in all? The cavalry swept on, little recking of the shells from above, and directed their course toward Beacon Hill, accompanied by the battery of the Horse Artillery.

General Lysons drew back his force slowly, sending two guns to protect his right flank in its movement. Nor was he at all too soon, for the Rifles, who had advanced splendidly round Hungry Hill, working like hounds among the furze-bushes and broken ground, began to show themselves, and Lieutenant Nolan's two guns were soon engaged with nine pieces of the enemy. The whole of the enemy's second brigade was marching along Hungry Hill, the third brigade was turning the left, and even beginning to scale the hill where the defenders stood. The Horse Artillery and cavalry were already on Beacon Hill. Nothing was left but to retire, and the retreat began in earnest. It was manifest that Lysons's brigade would effect its retirement without interruption, and the interest began to concentrate itself on the rear of the position, where was visible a low gray horizontal line, with black dots behind it—a line of entrenchments and the shakos of its defenders. Also to the right, as one looked back—on Hungry Hill—the red-coated Dragoons with brass helmets, and the jackets of the Horse Artillery; but the infantry lay quiet in their trenches, and there was striking indecision in the movements of the bravely-attired horsemen. The Engineers had been at work strengthening a position for the final stand, and the detachments from the infantry regiments had worked well and strongly, for a right good breast-work had been thrown up in about forty-five minutes. The right of the breastwork rested on a hollow road which was barricaded, and had defensible banks lined with infantry. In the rear was a wood, and the road was barricaded again where it entered among the trees. Barricaded also was a cross-road coming in from the right. The left of the breastwork was thrown back and rested on the brow of a steep slope down the valley on the left of Bricksbury Hill. A small force of infantry stood opposite the only gap through which the cavalry and guns could pass a steep bank, between the left rear of the position and Beacon Hill. The position was good. The strength of the cavalry and Horse Artillery on Beacon Hill showed that they belonged to the enemy.

Then came a pressing on the cavalry and Horse Artillery from Beacon Hill; a bank was thrown down, and through its broken remains came, *mirabile dictu*, teams of horses with guns, unlimbering within 200 yards of a line of infantry, and firing in their faces. Crowded, broken, and struggling, the Dragoons poured through. The Engineers lined the hollow road, and, seeing the cavalry coming, ran to the other side of it, plied them with a fierce fire, which turned them from the rear corner of the position, with its barricades, along the hollow road toward the front. Here the barricade checked them again, and the infantry on the right gave them once more to know what the sound of firing is from—breechloaders. Just at this time the Third Brigade, which had marched along the valley to their own right of Caesar's Camp, had crowned the hill only to see Lysons's Brigade returning, and then, dipping down out of the sight again, appeared on the left of the entrenchment. There was no hope for the defenders, the trumpets and bugles sang out "Cease firing," and the day ended with a march past on the way home.

THE committee on the South German fortresses, which has been sitting for the last two years, has at length completed its labors. The governments concerned have decided that two military commissions, to be called the "Inspecting Commission" and the "Fortress Commission," shall be appointed for the purpose of annually inspecting and keeping in order the fortresses in question. The warlike materiel of Ulm, Landau, and Rastadt is to be maintained and completed by Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Baden, and that of Mayence by the North German Confederation. The Grand Duke of Hesse, in whose territories the latter fortress is situated, is to have only a deliberative voice as to its management.

## AQUATICS.

The Editor requests correspondence in relation to boating matters in all parts of the country; particulars as to the organization of clubs, as to regattas and races to come off, and all other facts of interest. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, in his book entitled "Great Britain," published, it will be remembered, before the Harvard-Oxford race, comments at some length on the style and physique of the Harvard rowing men. After referring to Commencement Day and its attendant incidents, he goes on to say:

While the ceremony was still in progress, I had been introduced to several of the foremost rowing men among the younger graduates of Harvard, and at its conclusion I accompanied them to the river. They were in strict training for their University race with Yale, which was to come off in a week; and as Cambridge had been beaten twice running, and this year had a better crew, they were wishful for criticisms on their style. Such an opinion as a stranger could offer was soon given; they were dashing, fast, long in their stroke; strong, considering their light weights, but terribly over-worked. They have taken for a rule the old English notions as to training, which have long since disappeared at home, and, looked upon as fanatics by their friends and tutors, they have all the fanatic's excess of zeal.

The high-shoulder, head-voice and pallor of the Boston men are not incompatible with the possession of the most powerful brain, the keenest wit; but it is not probable that energy and talent will be continued in future generations sprung from the worn-out men and women of to-day.

The rowing men of Harvard tell me that their clubs are still looked on somewhat coldly by the majority of the professors, who obstinately refuse to see that improved physical type is not an end, but a means, toward improvement of the mental faculties, if not in the present, at least in the next generation. As for the moral training in the virtues of obedience and command, for which a boat's crew is the best of schools, that is not yet understood at Harvard, where rowing is confined to the half-dozen men who are to represent the college in the annual race, and the three or four more who are being trained to succeed them in the crew. Rowing in America is what it was till ten years since at old Cambridge, and is still at Oxford—not an exercise for the majority of the students, but a pursuit for a small number. Physical culture is, however, said to be making some small progress in the older States, and I myself saw signs of the tendency in Philadelphia. The war has done some good in this respect, and so has the influx of Canadians to Chicago. Cricket is still almost an unknown thing, except in some few cities. When I was coming in to Baltimore by train, we passed a meadow in which a match was being played. A Southerner to whom I was talking at the time, looked at the players, and said with surprise: "Reckon they've got a wounded man ther', front o' them sticks, sah." I found that he meant the batsman, who was wearing pads.

We share in many of the above sentiments ourselves. Most certainly the American physique has need of development, and this cannot be brought about except by a greater amount of out-door exercise, a closer adherence to the rules of health, and a more sensible regimen. His opinion that the Harvards are generally "terribly overworked" in training, we hold to be particularly valid, but that "rowing is both neglected and despised in America" we must emphatically deny. Our boat-clubs are many, the numerical strength of their members great, and everywhere may be seen evidences of a practical interest in aquatics which has never been awakened to an equal degree before in this country. Even base ball, our national game, has become secondary to it. Nevertheless, there is great room for improvement on all sides, and the old Latin motto is still a motto for us—*Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano*.

WALTER BROWN'S IDEAS ON BOATING MATTERS IN ENGLAND.—Walter Brown has written the following letter to a friend, in which will be found several facts of genuine interest. We should like to know the nature of the "little move" that he taught the Harvards by which the "only length they got ahead was given them."

TRAINING QUARTERS, BARNES, SURREY Co., ENGLAND, August 31, 1869.

DEAR SIR: To-day I commenced work in good earnest, and am very happy to say everything is progressing finely. It is not settled yet where we will row the match, as the articles give me the choice in naming the day, choice of positions in the race, and the articles are null and void, if the course selected does not suit after being named. So you see we have got the best of the articles, so far. Last week the Thames national regatta took place, and in the scull race the contestants were Renforth, Kelley, and Sadler. It was a hot race, and they crossed the score in the order named above. I have their gross or entire time, also their time for first half mile, first mile, for two miles, and for three miles. They started with 38 strokes to the minute, and before they had completed the first mile, they had reduced their speed to 34 strokes to the minute, and when they finished the race, all hands were going it at only 32 per minute. So you see they are only men, and get tired like other folks, when they are pushed hard.

I did not put up my money until I had seen this race I speak of, so you must know that neither their style of doing it, nor the pace, scared me much. We lay over them considerably in boats and oars—especially in oars. The leverage of Renforth's oars is 32 inches; the leverage of mine is 33 2/4 inches. So you see I am rigged stronger than he is. My boat is at least 8 pounds lighter and much fairer, therefore she must be quicker. Renforth's size, as compared with my own, is as follows: Height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 154 pounds, measurement around chest, 29 1/2 inches; length of reach, 5 feet 7 inches; age, 25 years.

My measurement is: Height, 5 feet 9 1/2 inches; weight, 158 pounds; measurement around chest, 41 1/2 inches; length of reach, 6 feet 1 inch; age, 29 years.

His sculls are much heavier than mine. Kelley has taken \$500 gold, in my match, and everything looks blooming. The odds on him is 6 to 1, and before we row it will probably be increased, as there is nobody (except one or two), to invest on me. Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ invested their bottom dollar (or pound), on the Harvards, and, of course, lost. They lost the money that was to back me, and I was compelled to raise my own stake, by running my face for £100, and Kelley took the balance, making £200 in all.

The Harvards could have won, had they secured the services of a good man, who would have stopped them from working before the day of the race. Loring was trained as dry and stale as a chip. In fact, he was worked to death, and when he had rowed one mile, he conveyed the very disagreeable intelligence to the coxswain that he was busted. The best man in the crew was Simmons. The next best was Bass, who was discarded a few days previous to the race, and Fay substituted. The next best man was Rice, who, along with Bass, was ejected from the crew for some unexplained reason. These men were praised for their good rowing and pluck, until about ten days previous to the race, and then, without an explanation, thrown out of the crew, and Lyman and Fay took their places. Evidently there was a row among them, which, as yet, has not reached the ears and eyes of the public. The race was characterized by bad steering, overtraining and bad management generally. The Americans led the race for about 2 1/2 miles. I held the stern of the American boat, and the only length they got ahead was given them by your humble servant at the start, by a little move which I taught them the day before the race.

I have got the quickest time on this course for every quarter mile of the entire distance, and when I write you again, I will be able to give you something definite as to my chances. I can get Kelley's gauge, and Kelley, Renforth and Sadler are about an equal match.

I am all right, with good boat and oars, and I think I can win. Yours,

WALTER.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY BOAT-CLUB.—There is every prospect of beholding in a short time a neat, swift shell, cutting the placid waters of the Cayuga. At a meeting of the boat club Saturday evening, the President, Mr. Andrews, of '70, appointed, upon motion, Birney of '72, Hadley of '71 and J. Henderson of '72, a committee to select a site for the boat-house and to look into the building of the same. The Secretary, Mr. Seymour, of '71, has written to the Commodores of the Yale and Hartford navies, to Elliot, the celebrated shell boat builder, and to other parties, inquiring into prices, etc., and as soon as replies are received, further action will be taken that will insure the speedy arrival of a boat or two; and then look out for boating enthusiasm and a crack crew.

THE ST. JOHN'S CREW TO ROW NO MORE.—This famous crew have decided to accept of no more challenges after December 1, 1869, as will be seen from the following manifesto:

We, the undersigned, generally known as the Paris crew, of St. John's, N. B., having been successful in all our races, in matches or regattas, at home and abroad, for the past three years, beg to make it publicly known that we will not, after the 31st day of December next, accept any challenges to row matched races, and beg to tender to our personal friends, to the St. John's public, and to the different rowing clubs, and to the people of Ontario and Quebec, who treated us so kindly during the present summer, our heartfelt thanks. Signed: Geo. Price, S. Hutton, Elijah Ross, Robert Fulton.

REGATTA ON LAKE DUNDEE, N. J.—On the 30th ult. another regatta took place on Lake Dundee. There were two races. For the first the Dundee Club entered Messrs. George H. Low and James A. Beckwith, and the H. M. A. A. Club Messrs. T. C. Oakman and Mortimer Clark. The race was a one-sided affair, being won by the Dundees in 18 min. 5 sec. Distance two and one-half miles. A single scull race followed between S. Purdy, of Rutherford Park, and Isaac Newton, Jr., of the Dundee Club. Newton took the lead at the start, and maintaining it throughout, won easily in 16 min. 55 sec. Purdy's time, 17 min. 42 sec. The prizes were a silver cup for the first race and a gold medal for the second. Judges, John H. Hopper and E. T. Bell.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCULLING MATCH.—The public were not at all surprised on the receipt of the telegram announcing the falling through of the Brown-Sadler race. The memory of events happening in the past, in which Walter Brown figured, is just a little too vivid to cause rowing men to pin their faith on that gentleman. Be the cause of the race not coming off what it may, it will only serve to make Brown still more unpopular. The following was telegraphed from London on Wednesday last:

LONDON, October 6, 1869.

The international sculling match which was to have been rowed to-morrow on the river Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, between Walter Brown and J. Sadler, for £100 a side, is off. Brown is suffering from a tumor, and being unable to row, will pay forfeit.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—The well-known Worcester crew is out in a letter relative to the challenge lately extended to the boating men of the United States:

WORCESTER, MASS., October 1, 1869.

DEAR SIR: On the 18th ult. there appeared a challenge signed by P. McNulty, Thomas Dolon, Andrew Connors and Andrew Mulhearn, offering to row any four men in the United States a six-mile race on the Charles River course, Boston, for \$500 a side. We, the undersigned, crew of the *Stephen Salisbury, Jr.*, did accept to row the above crew on their own terms, except that the race should come off in Worcester, Lowell or Springfield, in three weeks after signing articles. As, however, the Boston men persist in having all their own way in the matter, and have distinctly refused to row us except on the Charles River course, we wish to state that we will pull any crew in the United States for \$500 a side. We will give \$50 to come here and row us.

JOHN J. FITZGERALD,  
C. T. BRASSINIAN,  
J. J. O'LEARY,  
T. LEAHY.

BOAT RACE ON THE HUDSON.—A two-mile boat race came off at Troy on Wednesday, between John C. Mahoney and Edward Halsey. The men pulled on the upper course for \$100 a side. The race was won by Halsey by eight lengths. Time, 18 min. 42 sec. Mahoney's time was 18 min. 55 sec. Messrs. Helder and Canby were judges for Halsey, and Messrs. Dorsey and Daniels for Mahoney. Wm. S. Cartwright of Albany was referee. Betting was in favor of Mahoney at the start, but veered to 2 to 1 on Halsey. The men rowed in single scull

shell boats. Both men are amateurs, and give promise to yet be excellent pullers.

We took expectations to a statement made last week by our correspondent "Vesper," to the effect that the course at Yonkers is a full three miles. On inquiry, however, we ascertain that Vesper was correct in his statement, and that the survey made establishing it at that distance, was very precise. Mr. Fearon, then, has rowed three miles in 21 min. 2 sec., but it was with a strong tide one way and a favorable current most of the other. This will account for the remarkable time made.

McKIEL AND COULTER.—One hundred dollars has already been put up by John McKiel for a match with Henry Coulter, and articles were forwarded the latter last week for his signature.

IN a three-mile race at Louisville, Ky., on the 24th ult., in which James Hamill, William Haley and Louis Mulholland participated, the former won in 24 min. 20 sec.; Haley second in 24 min. 22 sec., and Mulholland last, in 24 min. 30 sec. Frederick Wolf, Hamill's old competitor, did not enter as was anticipated.

DR. WITHERS DECLINES MR. FEARON'S CHALLENGE.—As we anticipated, there will be no race this year between Dr. Withers and Mr. Fearon, Dr. Withers declining the race on account of the pressure of private business.

A MATCH between four-oars, Thames vs. Tyne, is being arranged to come off in England soon.

RUMOR has it that one of the Harvard boys leaves a fair fiancee in England.

NEW YORK.—On the 2d inst., James Callahan and Edward Dawson rowed two miles in 17-feet working boats, for a purse of \$200. Henry Schneider was appointed referee. Though Dawson was the favorite, and near the home-score was slightly leading, he broke an oar, and the race consequently went to Callahan. Time, 19 min. 11 sec.

P. Fitzgerald and Thomas Smith have been challenged by George Englehart and William Knott, to row a three-mile race, in 19-feet working boats, at Newtown Creek, for \$100 to \$150 a side.

A five-mile race in 17-feet working boats, between John McCarthy and W. H. Byron, for \$100 a side, is announced to take place on the 14th inst., at the Elysian Fields.

At Staten Island on Tuesday, James McCarthy and Richard Blaney rowed two miles in 17-feet working boats, for \$100 a side. Blaney won by four lengths. Time, 18 min. 26 sec. McCarthy's time was 18 min. 30 sec. Messrs. Haines and Corry were the judges, and Richard Haley was referee.

James Bailey and John Richardson pulled two miles on the Harlem River on Wednesday for \$100 a side. Bailey won by four lengths in 19 min. 26 sec. Richardson came in 8 seconds later.

A new four-oared shell was launched at the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth street, East River, on the 2d inst. She was built by Stephen Roberts, and is owned by the students of New York College.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

GULICK.—The letter in *Wilkes's Spirit* to which you refer is hardly worthy of such serious notice as you propose giving it. The rules which the writer quotes, making the Harvards professional oarsmen, are not worth the paper they are written on. Of all the boat clubs in the country they are really the least professional, for the simple reason that they are students, and hard students at that. Another point is that, as a rule, they are in good circumstances, and gentlemen, infinitely more so than most of our amateur boating men. We are personally acquainted with the members of the Atlanta's best crew, and think that they are six good men. But that they could compete with the Harvard International four, or rather six, we think is very unlikely. They would be too much over-weighted. The champion crew of the world (the St. John's Paris crew), is very heavy, and weight, other things being equal, wins. We look on the Harvards as the best amateur crew in the country. Not the best that could be formed, but better than any one club or association could bring together. They made in their race with Oxford on water more than a minute slower than is usual in races on the Thames, better time than most of the University "eights" have made. The record of their performances is open to inspection, and until others can show one equally as good, they can justly be considered as occupying a place superior to all others.

## REGATTA AND MATCHES TO COME.

OCTOBER.

- 10.—Van Baden, Benson, Spear, Trux, three miles, Elysian Fields.
- 18.—Brown and Cordon, \$500, five miles.
- 18.—Carden and Berry, Bay, \$200.
- 23.—Wright and Perry, New Haven, three miles, \$100.
- Brown and Renforth, Tyne, England, \$100.
- R. B. Deely, three miles against time, \$500, Elysian Fields.
- Fearn and O'Neal, three miles, Hudson River.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The Buffalo Express of the 2d inst. has the following in regard to this organization:

A rather unusual quiet has pervaded our military circles lately. There have been no drills and no meetings, with the exception of the usual company meetings. These, we regret to learn, have not been largely attended. The battalion drills for the season have not been ordered yet, and all seem to be waiting for new developments, which shall give activity to the lines again.

The annual inspection and muster has been ordered to take place on the 13th inst. This is one of the standing regulations of the National Guard, and an interesting time is generally anticipated. It is proposed to close the exercises this year with a "hop," which will doubtless be very acceptable to the visitors.

Several parties interested would be pleased to learn what disposition has been made of the records of the recent brigade court-martial. Some four months have elapsed since this court was organized, and so far we have been unable to definitely determine what has been done, or what will be done, or when, or anything in regard to the matter! It seems as though there was something wrong somewhere, and that some officer has been or is very derelict in his duty. If it is the result of favoritism or political friendship, the officer guilty of such a gross breach of trust should be made to feel the full effect of the law he degrades by such a course, and should be once removed from the position he holds. He is unworthy of holding an office of trust or honor.

The resignation of Lieutenant A. H. Fields, of Company A, has been accepted. Captain Geo. N. Brown, of Company F, has sent in his resignation, his business requiring absence from the town a large portion of the time.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

## REVIEW OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

In accordance with orders from headquarters, the several organizations of this division paraded on Wednesday last for review by his Excellency the Governor, John T. Hoffman. A parade of the division during the month of October is an unusual occurrence. It was with much surprise, therefore, that the members of the division received the first announcement some two weeks since, through the columns of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, that such an event would take place. Many doubted it, even after the division orders had been issued, and hopes were entertained among a large number of commanders, that the orders would be countermanded and the parade delayed until next month, when usually the exhibit of the strength and appearance of the division takes place on Evacuation Day, the 26th of November. These hopes were not well founded, as the parade on the 6th inst. gave practical evidence: brigades and regimental commanders, in many instances, were compelled at the last moment to countermand orders for parades, or inspections and drills that would have taken place on Tompkins Square, and issue in their stead, orders for the division parade. These issuings and countermandings of orders made considerable confusion, coming as they did in quick succession, and it is really surprising to us that the different organizations of the division made as good a turnout as they did. Still, as we predicted would be the case, the ranks of many companies were thinner than they should have been and would have been under ordinary circumstances. The main object of this parade we have not learned, but the natural impression is that the Commander-in-Chief wished to obtain some idea of the general strength and condition of the division prior to the inspection of its component parts, with a view to the consolidation or disbandment of a portion thereof; or perhaps our Governor and the State authorities take an unusual interest in the welfare of the State forces, and intend hereafter that they shall receive more attention as regards their numerous wants, etc. If this parade was ordered for the former reason, we think the Governor had ample evidence, after witnessing the appearance of several of the organizations in line, that consolidation or disbandment was decidedly needed. On the other hand, if the object of the parade was an evidence of new interest in the prosperity of the National Guard, the First Division and the National Guard generally have much to be thankful for. They can submit to a very considerable increase of attention on the part of the State authorities without serious injury, as New York State organizations have little favor shown them, taking into consideration the size and wealth of the State they serve.

In accordance with the first orders issued from the division headquarters, the troops were to form line on Fifth Avenue, right on Waverley Place; the several brigades in their numerical order, from right to left. His Excellency was to have passed along the front of the line, and, after inspecting a portion of the division, to have taken up his position at a designated point, and review the troops passing in open column of companies. This would have been the correct mode of conducting the review proper; but by a subsequent order, we presume at the Governor's request, this programme was changed to the ceremony of a marching salute. In conformity with this last order the different brigades formed in the following order: First Brigade Infantry on West Twenty-third street; Second Brigade Infantry on West Twenty-second street; Third Brigade Infantry on West Twenty-first street; Fourth Brigade Infantry on West Twentieth street; First Brigade Cavalry on West Nineteenth street. At almost the exact time designated, ten minutes of 2 p.m., the First Brigade broke into column and moved down Fifth Avenue, the other brigades following in order. The day being pleasant the streets were alive with people, and at times it was as much as the large police force on hand could do to keep them clear. The windows of the houses and stoops along the avenue were filled with people, and there was also a limited display of bunting along the line. These, with the frequent cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, gave evidence that the patriotic spirit still lives in the people of our city, and that the friends of our "soldier boys" are numerous and always ready to turn out to witness these military displays. The march was not very tiresome, as its whole extent was exactly ten blocks, and those on the left of the column had scarcely five blocks to march over. Considering that this was a smooth concrete pavement, we do not believe there was any cause for grumbling on that score.

## THE REVIEW.

The reviewing stand, which was draped in United States flags, was located on the north-west corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth street. Although by no means a spacious platform, it contained the Governor and staff (who were in handsome full-dress uniforms, with chapeaus), and many other military gentlemen and civilians. At a few minutes past three o'clock the head of the column reached the reviewing stand. First came a platoon of police, after them Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding the Division. The General and his full staff presented a fine appearance as they rode by, handsomely mounted, gracefully saluting the Commander-in-Chief as they passed. Several Washington Grays, in full dress, including helmets, followed as orderlies, in accordance with orders recently issued requiring them to report to division headquarters for such duty.

## FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward led this brigade, and was accompanied by three members of his staff, all in full uniform, looking well.

Second Regiment, Major O'Shaughnessy commanding, paraded five commands of about eight files, with drum corps only. Companies were not equalized. The regiment failed to come to a carry before passing the reviewing officer. The Second, somehow, do not appear to gain either in discipline or strength. Why is this? A few of the companies looked well and presented good fronts, but the men generally did not march well.

Twelfth Regiment, Colonel John Ward commanding, paraded ten commands of eleven files, with band and drum corps. The Twelfth generally look well, but it now shows the want of new uniforms. It adopted, some time since, a very handsome full dress, but we believe, in consequence of a difference of opinion in regard to the trimmings, only two companies are completely provided with them. We understand this difference has now been settled, and we hope this will be the last parade of the regiment in the chasseur uniform. The marching was good, and the fronts were well maintained. When the band turned out, a portion of the drum corps followed it. Where was the drum-major, Strube?

Seventy-first Regiment, Major Walcott commanding, turned out nine commands of thirteen files, with band and drum corps. The surgeon paraded on the staff, mounted; but looked lonely, as he was the only staff officer present, if we except the commissary, who paraded on foot on the left of the regiment. The regiment looked

as it always does, most excellent in its full-dress uniform, the ranks were well closed up, and alignments most creditable. The Seventy-first are fine representatives of our citizen soldiery, and may well be called the "American Guard."

## SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Louis Burge was in command of this regiment, and wore his fine dress uniform, as did the five staff officers attending him, all making a fine appearance.

Fifth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Hillibrand commanding, paraded with full band and drum corps, and ten commands of sixteen files front. The Fifth always makes a fine appearance, and may well be called the solid regiment of the division, from the number and proportion of men in its ranks.

Sixth Regiment, Colonel Mason commanding, paraded eight commands of twelve files, with band and drum corps in attendance. The Sixth made an improved appearance and marched exceedingly well.

Eighty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Conklin in command, seems to have gained ground rapidly in appearance and general discipline since the adoption of a new uniform. The regiment paraded with band and drum corps, and nine commands of nine files. A few of the members of the regiment turned out in the old uniform, but occupied the rear rank generally. The second Lieutenant commanding color company did not salute until directly opposite the reviewing officer.

Ninety-sixth Regiment, under command of Colonel Krehbiel (whom we are pleased to see again at the head of his fine regiment), paraded with band and drum corps and ten commands of fifteen files, which was rather slimmer than usual for this command. Nevertheless the regiment looked well.

First Regiment Artillery, Colonel Teller commanding, paraded, as usual, as infantry, and turned out ten commands of sixteen files headed by full band. The regiment made a showy appearance, and marched well. On arriving at the prescribed fifty paces from the reviewing officer, the regimental commander gave the order "Prepare for review," which was hardly necessary, we think.

## THIRD BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Varian was in command of this brigade, accompanied by three of his staff. The general and his staff were, as usual, in full uniform.

First Regiment. This regiment was excused from parade on account of non-completion of uniforms, and we think if several other regiments that paraded in different uniforms had followed its example it would have been better, under the circumstances.

Seventh Regiment, under command of Colonel Clark, paraded in full-dress uniform, and turned out ten commands of twenty files. The full band and drum corps were in attendance, and the regiment looked exceedingly well, and was the recipient of well-deserved compliments. The rear ranks of almost every company were well closed up, but the company distances were not as good as usual; this was particularly noticeable on the part of Company B, in passing in review. The salutes of the officers were generally good.

Eighth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott in command, paraded with band and drum corps and ten companies of ten files front. We think the Eighth has lost some of its discipline, at least several companies gave evidence to that effect by their uneven fronts, yet withal, the regiment appeared unusually well, and had many friends along the line, judging from the frequent applause given them. In passing in review the Second Lieutenant commanding company K was out of step and the front of the company broken.

Ninth Regiment paraded eight commands of ten files front, and in its full dress uniform attracted much attention. Major Seward was in command and the full band was in attendance. We should like to see the old Ninth recruit up rapidly, for it has an excellent record. The non-commissioned staff of this regiment failed to salute.

Thirty-seventh Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenbury commanding, paraded with band and drum corps and six commands of eight files. The regiment made an improved appearance in its gray uniform and white cross belts, and we noticed all those members with the old blue uniforms were formed into one company and occupied the left of the regiment. The second company in line presented a very broken front when passing in review, and the non-commissioned staff did not salute.

Fifty-fifth Regiment, Colonel Allen commanding, made an excellent show, promenading nine commands of fifteen files. The marching and company fronts were fair. The salute of the commissioned staff was exceedingly poor; in fact, very few officers of the regiment saluted properly. The companies were not equalized. The full band and drum corps were in attendance.

## FOURTH BRIGADE.

Acting Brigadier-General and Colonel Cavanagh commanding was in command of this brigade, accompanied by two staff officers and five orderlies.

Fourth Regiment, Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General De Lacy commanding, made rather a poor show, and it would have been better if it had followed the example of the First regiment, parading as it did only four commands of eight files front, two of which wore the new chasseur blue uniforms and the others wearing the old zouave style.

Eleventh Regiment paraded with full band and drum corps, and ten commands of sixteen files. Colonel Lux was in command, and imposing to note. This was the only regiment that did not take up the double time after passing the reviewing office. The regimen looked exceedingly well.

Twenty-second Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Porter commanding, made its first appearance on parade in its new full-dress uniform, and received favorable comment from spectators along the line. Company distance was well preserved, and the regiment paraded with full band and drum corps, and eight commands of sixteen files, which is the best show any regiment, excepting the Seventh, has made on a first appearance in new full-dress uniform.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Hargues commanding, paraded with full band and drum corps, and five commands of ten files. The regiment made a fine appearance, and in passing in review the band played in common time, and a spectator wished to know if the regiment was paraded as a funeral escort.

Seventy-ninth Regiment, Colonel Farnsworth commanding, paraded with band and drum corps and eight commands of six files, and made a fine and neat appearance.

## CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brigadier-General Postley was in command of this brigade, and was attended by a staff of eleven officers, including the officers of the Washington Gray battalion, who paraded in the rear of the brigade staff. The staff wore top boots, white buckskin trousers, and "Hooker" hats, making an imposing show. The requirements of the regulations appear to be set aside, as regards dress, by this staff.

First Regiment Cavalry, under command of Colonel Brinker, who

was finely mounted, turned out about 350. The band was in attendance. The salute of the officers was not uniform, and the regiment took up double time too quickly. The lines were also broken.

Third Regiment Cavalry. Colonel Budke was in command, and the regiment paraded about 325 men. Band was in attendance and the regiment looked well. Appeared much better than the First Regiment.

At the conclusion of the review the parade was dismissed and the regiments sought their armories. In the evening the Governor and staff were feted at the Glenham House, Fifth avenue, by General Shaler and the members of his staff. Many officers of the division were present.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—On the evening of the 30th ult., its regular drill night, Company C, Captain Ava W. Powell commanding, attended at the armory in full-dress. Additional interest was given to the occasion by the presence of the old commander of the company, Maj. P. H. Briggs, who, a few months since, was elected to the field position he now holds. The company, which was officered by Captain Powell, Lieutenants Nash and Pedroncelli, gave a creditable exhibition of the School of the Company movements. After a drill of about an hour and a half the command was halted, and the order "rest" having been given, one of the members of the company stepped forward, and, with a few remarks, presented Major Briggs with an elegant set of horse equipments. That officer responded briefly and warmly, and congratulated his late command on its increasing proficiency. The company and its friends then adjourned to the company room, where a fine collation awaited them. During the discussion of this, Brevet Colonel Wm. J. Irvine, the assistant adjutant-general of the Eleventh brigade, presented the major with a handsomely ornamented sword as a mark of the esteem and kind wishes of his old comrades of the Thirteenth regiment Engineer Corps, an organization long since dead, but still pleasantly remembered. Major Briggs, who was much touched by the gift, and the memories it called up, warmly expressed his thanks. Speeches of congratulation followed from Colonel Dakin, Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, Captains Lefferts and Powell, Lieutenants Dean and Laidlaw, ex-Lieutenant-Colonel McGee, and others.

On Monday evening last Colonel Dakin introduced the excellent plan of exercising the officers and men of his regiment in the ceremonies of reviews, dress parades, etc. The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians (drum corps), and a detail of eight files from each company, were assembled, in full-dress uniforms, at the Portland avenue arsenal, Brooklyn, for their exercises. Colonel Dakin was in command; Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, Major Briggs, and the entire regimental staff were also in attendance. The line was formed, at a little after 8 o'clock, by Adjutant Richards, and presented a front of nine commands, without equalizations. The ceremonies of a review were first gone through with a marker or guidon having been placed in front of the centre of the battalion to indicate the supposed position of the reviewing officer. This ceremony was performed several times in succession, Lieutenant-Colonel Mason assuming command at the final performance of the movement. The limited space somewhat interfered with the proper execution of the movements. This was particularly noticeable whenever the battalion broke in column of companies to pass in review. As to the general proficiency, many of the officers and men were a little rusty, as is always the case at a first assembling of the fall season. At the first formation for instance, many of the companies took their positions in line at a "carry" instead of at a "support" arms, although proper instructions were given by the adjutant. At the second formation for dress parade the men did better. The reviews were followed by inspection and muster, the drill terminating with a dress parade, in the performance of which there were some inaccuracies, but generally it was well executed. Adjutant Richards made his *debut* on this evening, and acquitted himself generally in a way to justify his fitness for his position. In the delivery of his commands, let us advise him that he was a little rapid, and his step was too slow. Major Briggs also made his *debut*, but did not have an opportunity to assume command during the evening. After dismissal the officers remained in the arsenal for a short time to practice sword exercise. Colonel Dakin is desirous of securing uniformity in the use of the sword by his officers, and he is very right.

MERIDEN EXCURSION OF COMPANY H, THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The National Guard of Connecticut have again hospitably received and generously treated a Brooklyn regiment of the New York National Guard. A few months since a battalion of the Forty-seventh regiment, of Brooklyn, visited New Haven, and enjoyed the heartiest of receptions, especially from the members of the Second Connecticut. On the 29th ult., similar hospitality was extended to Company H, Thirteenth regiment, which visited Meriden, Conn., on an excursion of pleasure. The record of the trip is as follows:

The company, some fifty strong, assembled at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 28th ult., in full-dress uniforms, and equipped in full marching order. Captain J. S. Van Cleef was in command; and the other officers of the company comprised First Lieutenant E. S. Hull and Second Lieutenant B. Wheeler, Jr. There also accompanied the excursionists, as guests, Colonel Dakin, Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, Major Briggs, Adjutant Richards, Quartermaster Van Nostrand, Surgeon Baldwin, Assistant Surgeon Kepp, and Commissary Scrymser—these officers comprising the entire regimental field and staff. Captain Beadle of Company F, and Lieutenant Laidlaw, of Company D, also paraded as guests of the command. The company also had a fatherly care exercised over them by R. S. Van Cleef, Esq., a venerable honorary member of the company and father of the commandant, and Henry Hull, Esq., the father of the first lieutenant. With so honorable a chaperonage the company could not fail to justify and maintain among strangers its good reputation. On the evening of starting the armory was crowded to excess with the officers and members of other companies, all environs of the fortunate excursionists. At about 10 o'clock p.m. everything was finally arranged, and, headed by Grafula's Thirteenth regiment band of twenty-five pieces, under the leadership of Werner, the command marched from the armory to the Wall street ferry, which having crossed, it immediately proceeded to embark on the steamer *Traveler*, of the New Haven line, which had been exclusively engaged for its conveyance to New Haven. A very large crowd attended and witnessed the departure. At the boat Major-General Woodward, commanding Second division, and several of his staff, met and gave a God-speed to the command. Soon after the *Traveler* glided from the wharf, followed by the loud cheers of the numerous friends of the command who had gathered on the wharf. The journey to New Haven was a delightful one; song, wit, jest and repartee, made it seem but an hour's sail. Yet it was five in the morning when New Haven was reached. The disembarkation took place two hours later. The Governor's Foot Guard, a fine independent organization, and the field and staff of the Second regiment Connecticut N. G., were on hand to act as an escort through the city and to the railroad depot. The Foot Guard, Captain Phile commanding, turned out well for so early an hour, and we observed that the State uniforms worn by the members were in excellent condition. Thus escorted Company H marched to the New Haven depot, arriving in time to take the 8 o'clock train. The Foot Guard urged a longer

stay in New Haven, and exhibited the most hospitable feeling. Captain Van Cleave, while fully appreciating their kind offers, felt compelled to adhere to the original plan, and pass directly through the city. It turned out, however, that through some misunderstanding a delay of several hours occurred, which the company might well have used in New Haven. On arriving at Meriden the company was met by a large concourse of citizens. A delegation of the military and civil authorities awaited the visitors. After stacking arms the company was dismissed until the time for formation for parade 11½ o'clock A. M. During this interval the members of the command and guests took breakfast, the officers pleasantly establishing themselves at the Meriden House. At about 11 o'clock the visiting company again fell in, and was formally received by the Eaton Guard (Company I, Second regiment Connecticut N. G.), Captain Barlo commanding, who claimed Company H as its special guest, and the Veteran Guard (Company B of the Sixth regiment Connecticut N. G., but now temporarily attached to the Second regiment), Captain Ford commanding. The battalion line was formed facing the Bybee House for parade through the streets of the city, in the following order: Eaton Guard, preceded by the Meriden band of eighteen pieces; Company H, Thirteenth regiment, Grafula's regimental band twenty-five pieces; the Meriden Veteran Guard occupying the left of the line. After formation of the line Governor Jewell, accompanied by a portion of his staff, the officers of the Second Connecticut and Thirteenth New York regiments, partially inspected the fronts of the battalion, and then entered carriages in its rear. The battalion then broke into column of companies, and paraded through the chief streets of the city, the head of the column being directed by Marshal L. F. Parker, who was finely mounted. Marshal Parker, by the way, was the originator of the visit to Meriden. The streets were not in the best condition for a parade, many of them having been recently disturbed for the introduction of water, thereby lessening the opportunity for the exhibition of good marching. The route was unusually long, consuming some two hours. We noticed that the Brooklynites during much of the time found it impossible to keep step with the music of the band on the right, in consequence of its quickness, and therefore at these times the men fell into the route step. The main portion of the route was marched at platoon front or column of fours; therefore as an exhibition of the marching qualities of the men it was not altogether brilliant; but as an exhibition of showy uniforms it was a great success. The Eaton Guard wore the State blue uniform, and turned out about fifty men. The Veteran Zouaves, composed, we understand, entirely of veterans, turned out about the same number; and were uniformed in the usual fez or turbans, blue loose zouave-cut jackets and red trousers; the officers wearing velvet jackets. Both of these commands appeared well, although the ranks were not well closed up; and, like many other out-of-town organizations, we noticed that the men failed to take the full twenty-eight step, but adhered to the short quick step, which sometimes looks well, but is tiresome over a long march. The Brooklyn company received full praise for their appearance all along the line of march. Among the military gentlemen that followed in carriages, besides the guests of Company H, were Governor Jewell, Quartermaster-General Dickenson, Surgeon-General Mayer, and Commissary-General Frary, of his staff; Colonel Bradley, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Adjutant Baker, Paymaster Vassett and Chaplain Siebke, of the Second Connecticut N. G. At the conclusion of the parade Company H took up its quarters at the armory of the Eaton Guard, and was dismissed to assemble at 3 o'clock P. M. for dinner, at the Town Hall.

During this interval the officers of the company and guests were entertained at the Bybee House, by the Messrs. Wilcox, two eminent merchants of the city, and by Captain Barlo, of the "Eaton Guard," all of whom were most generous in their hospitalities. The banquet given by the Eaton Guard at the town hall, was a *recherche* affair; five tables extending through the entire length of the hall fairly groaned under the weight of an elegant spread. Captain Barlo, of the Eaton Guard, presided, and the material part of the banquet over, introduced His Excellency, Governor Jewell, who spoke a few words of welcome, and at the conclusion of his speech was received with nine cheers. Speeches followed by Captain Barlo, Colonel Dakin, the Hon. Charles Parker, Colonel Bradley, Captain Van Cleave, Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, Lieutenant Laidlow and others. The banquet was brought to a close amid loud cheers and with the best of feeling.

At 5 P. M. the regimental band gave an open air concert opposite the Meriden House, which was appreciatively listened to by thousands of citizens. Shortly after, Company H and the Eaton and Veteran Guards formed for dress parade. The battalion was formed in single rank by Adjutant Baker, of the Second Connecticut, Colonel Dakin, of the Thirteenth, assuming command. The Adjutant committed one or two errors, but, as a whole, and considering the lateness of the hour, 6½ P. M., the parade was very creditably executed. It would, perhaps, have been better if it had been held at an earlier hour, and so secured the broad daylight. The reception given in the evening by the Eaton Guard was attended by the best society of Meriden, and throughout was a charming success. The music, furnished by Adkin's band of Hartford, was exceedingly good. About midnight the festivities were over, and then the Eaton Guard further entertained their guests with a champagne supper at the armory. The exhibition drill given by Company H previous to the opening of the concert, was exceedingly fine, and the execution of the different company movements was such as to elicit unanimous applause from the spectators.

At 2 A. M. the Brooklyn company bade adieu to their Meriden friends and, followed by the most kindly farewells, left for New Haven by special train. Then the command embarked on board the *Traveler*, Captain Peck, which had awaited its arrival. The trip to New York was, as a matter of course, quiet, the men being tired out. Arriving at New York they took the most direct route to Wall street ferry, and were received on Brooklyn side in Montague street, by Company A, Captain Lefferts commanding, and escorted to the armory.

The trip was, throughout, a delightful one, the weather charming, the reception overwhelming and the accidents and disagreeables almost nil.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—The final arrangements for the reception of the First Light Infantry, of Providence, R. I., by this regiment generally, and Companies B, D and G especially, have been definitely settled upon. The visitors will arrive via the Stonnington route on the morning of the 13th inst. Accordingly the members of the regiment have been ordered to assemble in full-dress uniform on the above morning at the regimental armory; line to form at 8 o'clock A. M. It will then march down Broadway to the foot of Canal street and then halt, and, after receiving its guests in due form, escort them directly to the regimental armory, where they will be entertained with a sumptuous collation. His Honor Mayor Hall will deliver the welcoming speech. At the conclusion of this collation both commands will be dismissed, and the visitors offered the "freedom of the city," and, under escort of the members of the regiment, will be shown the city sights. The members of the Light Infantry will take up their quarters during their stay at the Everett House, where every arrangement has been made for their comfort and accommodation. In the evening the grand regimental reception in honor of the visitors takes place at the armory, and every member of the regiment has taken special pains to make it the event of the visit, and its success is guaranteed. On the following day, the 14th inst., Companies B, D and G take charge of the visitors, and escort them on a tour among the institutions located on the East River. The battalion, under command of Captain Vose, of Company D, will assemble at 9 o'clock A. M., and escort the Light Infantry to the foot of Twenty-eighth street, East River, and there embark on board a steamer especially provided by the Commissioners of Public Charities (not out of charity, but out of courtesy toward the Twenty-second). A collation will be provided on board this steamer, and a pleasant time is anticipated, the companies returning to the city at about 2 o'clock P. M., and marching to the armory. At 4 o'clock P. M. the Light Infantry will be escorted by these companies to the Stonington Line, and leave for home amid the kind wishes of its New York friends.

An election has been ordered in this regiment, to take place on the 11th inst., to fill the position of colonel and other vacancies as they occur in the field. The officers of the regiment have fully agreed upon selecting Lieutenant-Colonel Porter for colonel, and Major

Camp for lieutenant-colonel; and the whole contest, as usual in these cases, has entirely centred on the major's position, which thus becomes vacant by the above promotions. Even this last-named position has almost been definitely determined upon, and the choice remains between Captain Vose, of Company D, and Captain Brown, of Company I, the former of whom appears to be the most favorite candidate.

**FOURTH BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.**—The several regiments of this command, Acting Brigadier-General and Colonel James Cavanagh commanding, will parade in full marching order for review and inspection as follows: Fourth regiment Infantry at 2 o'clock P. M., October 30th, at Tompkins Square; Eleventh regiment Infantry at 9 o'clock A. M., October 23d, at Tompkins Square; Twenty-second regiment Infantry at 8 o'clock P. M., October 27th, at regimental armory; Sixty-ninth regiment Infantry at 2 o'clock P. M., October 23d, at regimental armory; Seventy-ninth regiment Infantry at 2 o'clock P. M., October 22d, at Tompkins Square. Special attention is called to General Orders No. 21, current series, from General Headquarters, a copy of which has been sent through regimental headquarters to the commandant of each company. The brigade inspector, Major Skidmore, can be found on Thursday evenings at brigade headquarters, between 8 and 10 o'clock, to give any information required in preparing the muster rolls, four copies of which must be sent to headquarters one week previous to the date of inspection. The brigade staff will parade for inspection on the 27th inst. The several members thereof will report to the brigade inspector at brigade headquarters at 8 o'clock P. M., in full uniform.

**FIFTH BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION.**—The annual muster and inspections of the various organizations of this brigade are ordered as follows: Thirteenth regiment Infantry on Monday, 25th inst.; Fourteenth regiment Infantry, on Friday, 22d inst.; Twenty-eighth regiment Infantry, on Thursday, 21st inst.; Second regiment Cavalry, on Tuesday, 26th inst.; First Battalion Light Artillery, on Tuesday, 26th inst., at the times and places, and in the manner prescribed in General Orders No. 2, current series, Headquarters Fifth Brigade N. G.

**SERENADE TO COLONEL LUX.**—Colonel Lux, of the Eleventh regiment, was made the recipient on the 1st inst., of a flattering testimonial at the hands of the officers and men of his regiment. The occasion was the celebration of his silver wedding, he having passed through twenty-five years of continual felicity. At about ten o'clock the regiment having previously formed, left Seventy-ninth street, for the residence of the colonel, First Avenue and Eighty-fourth street. Numbering upward of 360 men, with a full band and drum corps, and under the dazzling light of innumerable torches, the command presented a magnificent appearance as it took up its line of march along the few streets intervening between Seventy-ninth street and its place of destination. Arriving at this latter point the regiment was formed facing the residence of Colonel Lux, who appeared in citizen's dress, accompanied by Brigadier-General Seebach, in uniform, and several officers of other regiments. A number of ladies and invited guests occupied a veranda of the house overlooking the street, and were interested spectators of the movements of the troops. Lieut.-Col. Unbekant made the opening speech of congratulation to Colonel Lux, to which that gentleman responded in remarks at some length, interrupted by frequent bursts of applause. General Seebach succeeded as speaker, and his words commanded the closest attention. Having dismissed the command, the officers were invited into the parlor of the gallant colonel, and the generous hospitalities of the house extended to one and all. A few more brief but happy addresses were made and responded to, and dancing, led off by the gallant adjutant of the regiment and Miss Lux, was in order. On a side table were spread out various tributes of friendship, in the shape of handsome pieces of silver of all kinds, the silver and goblets presented by the officers of the regiment standing out conspicuously beautiful and chaste. In the back parlor a long table offered temptation for the inner man which few could resist, and which evinced a spirit of generous hospitality not often met with, even among the officers of the National Guard. Among the many guests present were Colonels Brinker and Budke, of the cavalry, Captain Fischer, also of the cavalry, Colonel Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth, and the following officers of the Twenty-second regiment: Colonel Remy, Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, Major Camp, Acting Adjutant Kelly, and Captain Cullen. At an early hour in the morning the company broke up, carrying with them recollections of an occasion which proved an unequalled success in every particular.

**THE FIRST AND THIRD REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY.**—The right wings of these regiments assembled for muster and inspection in Tompkins Park, on the 30th ult., and 1st inst. On the 6th inst., the left wings were inspected, averaging about 190 men each. In speaking of these regiments, and in fact, of all the cavalry organizations in the National Guard, but one opinion can be entertained; which is, that they do not, in a military point of view, come up to the maximum standard of excellence. An analysis of the movements and doings of the regiments above alluded to, reflects but little credit on either those bodies or on any one toward whom they sustain a dependent military relationship. While this is largely owing to outside influences over which they have little or no control, there still exist individual faults, to the eradication of which their utmost efforts should be directed. There is no question but that the State authorities are very much to blame for the negligent manner in which they treat the cavalry, whose only arm at present is that which is the least effective of all; viz., the sabre. While pointing out in a general manner errors and mistakes made during the late inspections, these mitigating circumstances must be taken into consideration. Among the most prominent faults might be mentioned: The careless manner in which the men sat their horses, to the utter disregard of military usage; drinking, laughing, loud talking and sparring in the ranks, sometimes during inspection; the manner of drawing, presenting and returning sabre; the manner of mounting and dismounting. In this latter case the odd numbers did not lead out far enough, and sometimes did not lead out at all; neither was the command given to form ranks after mounting and dismounting; the intervals between companies and squadrons were much too great; no orders were given to prepare for inspection; sabres should have already been drawn when the inspecting officer called the roster, and returned as each man's name was called; one company had no guidon; some of the guidons had no company letter marks; some platoons had front of ten, and some of seven and nine files; there should have been a cavalry patrol to keep the Park clear; when calling the roster, the first sergeant of a company should have been near the inspector to make any necessary explanations, and to answer questions; the muster-rolls were badly made out; some officers wore no sabres; the throat-latches of many horses were buckled too tight; on account of the mustering officer not looking at men when their names were called, some of them answered for absentees;

in one company the guidon was on the right of the non-commissioned officers, at inspection; drill was had entirely in single rank; the sabres had no sword-knots; but few men had sweat leathers to protect their trousers; some of the buglers had keyed bugles instead of trumpets; some of the men had their sabres hooked up when mounted; commands were given by officers with their sabres sheathed; the inspecting officer and party passed from the inspection of one company to that of another by the right flank of companies; an officer of the First regiment gave an order *quickstep*, march, instead of *trot*, march; some horses had cruppers and breast-plates, some not; the equipment of the horses was much too incongruous; a field officer of the First regiment struck his horse over the head with his sabre; etc. etc. These are a few only, of the many errors that suggested themselves to us at the late inspections. There were others, which want of space forbids our discussing at suitable length. To Companies K and G, of the First regiment, we must award the palm of superior drill and appearance, and we congratulate them on having such able commanders as Captains Fischer and Keim. These officers were the only ones in either regiment who dismounted their men properly. Colonels Brinker and Budke ably commanded their respective regiments, and to their efforts and those of Adjutant Timmerman, it is largely due, that the inspection was made as much a success as it was. The regimental staff of the First Cavalry appeared to unusual advantage. In our next, we shall give the official return of the inspecting officer, and shall make a few suggestions which we hope will be promptly considered. Since the inspections alluded to, Major W. H. Schultz, of the First Cavalry, has tendered his resignation.

**SOUVENIR OF THE FIFTH COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, BY CORPORAL BARRINGTON.**—We have received from Corporal F. Barrington, of the Fifth Company, Seventh regiment, a small, elegantly gotten up pamphlet, in which the notices by the New York Press on the late excursion of his company to New York, S. I., are incorporated. The pamphlet is entitled "Souvenir," and will, no doubt, be largely read by the members of the National Guard. A pleasant little introduction by Corporal Barrington opens the "Souvenir." The material of the pamphlet is of the finest quality, consisting of cream-colored satin paper, with blue covers.

**BATTALION WASHINGTON GRAYS.**—An order from Brigadier-General Postle, commanding First brigade Cavalry, explains why the Washington Grays did not parade as a separate organization on the 6th inst. The battalion having left division parade of the fifth day of July last in violation of division orders, the squadron commander of squadron B, and its officers, requested the brigade commander to permit it to recover its lost military standing, by being permitted to act as mounted orderlies on the division parade of the 6th inst.; which request the brigade commander, recognizing its true soldier's spirit, acceded to.

**THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.**—We regret to learn that Colonel J. M. Leggett has felt himself compelled to resign the command of this regiment, in consequence of the result of the late court-martial of Captain Cox, of Company B. The decision rendered in this case must tend, Colonel Leggett alleges in his letter of resignation, to relax and eventually destroy all discipline, and he regards it as a tacit reproach upon him, while he feels that he has earnestly and honestly toiled to raise the character of the Thirty-seventh. Colonel Leggett is one of those officers whom the National Guard can ill afford to lose. His record during the war shows that he is a thorough, conscientious and faithful soldier, who has won his spurs by honest merit, instead of being indebted for them to intrigues and the exercise of the arts of the politician.

General Orders dated October 5th countermand as much of General Orders No. 10, as related to inspection of this command. In compliance with brigade orders, it will parade at the armory on Wednesday, 27th instant, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for inspection and review.

**TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.**—In compliance with brigade orders, this command, Colonel B. W. Robson, will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on Monday, 11th inst., for annual review and inspection. Roll call of companies at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Regimental line will be formed in front of the armory, at Utica, at 1:45 P. M. prompt. The colonel commanding expresses his hope that every member of the command will be present at this, its first annual inspection. James G. Watson has been appointed major of this regiment, to rank from June 1st; Ebenezer H. Thurston, assistant surgeon, to rank from September 1st; Alfred B. Goodrich, chaplain, to rank from June 1st; De Witt G. Ray, quartermaster, to rank from June 23d; John W. Roberts, second lieutenant, Company A; vice Beattie, promoted; William E. Shirley, sergeant-major, vice Bolles returned to company, to rank from May 2d; Joseph O'Donnell, Company C, commissary-sergeant, to rank from May 2d. Gilbert M. Fitch, Company A, has been detailed right general guide.

**TWENTY-FIRST BRIGADE.**—By order of Brigadier-General S. Dering, commanding, the several regiments of this command will parade fully uniformed and equipped for review and inspection, as follows: The Twenty-sixth regiment, at regimental armory, Utica, on Monday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.; the Thirty-third regiment, in front of Stanwix Hall, Rome, on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The prize drill in pursuance to General Orders No. 2, current series, from these Headquarters, will take place immediately after the inspection. This brigade prize drill, to which we have before alluded, is the first attempt in this part of the State, and is a commendable exhibition of active interest in military matters on the part of the officers of this brigade.

#### OTHER STATES.

**NEW JERSEY.**—*Hoboken First Battalion.*—This command, Major B. Franklin Hart commanding, has been ordered to parade in full fatigue (white gloves) on Wednesday, the 18th inst., for inspection and review, and to receive a stand of colors, to be presented by the Board of Chosen Freeholders. Line will be formed on Washington street, east side, right on Fifth street, at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely. Staff officers will report to the commandant and the non-commissioned staff band and drum corps to the adjutant at 9½ o'clock A. M. The command will proceed to the head of Erie street, Jersey City, where it will be inspected by the brigade inspector. The commandant enjoins on every member to be present, and to have his clothing clean, his equipments and musket in perfect order, as the returns of this inspection go to the Commander-in-Chief, and form part of the Adjutant-General's annual report to the Legislature. Commandants of companies will use their best efforts to parade every member of their commands. Peter Curran has been appointed sergeant-major, and Bayard Johnson color-sergeant. John Reinhardt, second lieutenant Company B, has resigned September 4th. The following order of Brigadier-General Plume is promulgated by this command for the benefit of all concerned, viz.: It appears that some of the assessors of taxes located within the bounds of this brigade have assessed poll tax against members of the National Guard, notwithstanding the exemption from such tax conferred by the law under which the National Guard was organized. I am informed by competent legal authority that this assessment is manifestly illegal, and cannot be sustained. Measures have been taken to obtain the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter at the coming November term, and it is suggested that until such decision be had those members of the Guard in this brigade, who have been thus unlawfully assessed, refrain from paying the tax in question.

The special attention of the orderly sergeants is called to section 43 of the law which requires them to make a true list of all present and absent at each roll call, to the commandant of their companies. Commandants of companies will see that the above section is strictly complied with, and forward a certified copy of the returns to the commandant within five days after each parade of the battalion. In compliance with the above section the adjutant will call the roll of all commissioned officers and make a return as above, that the delinquents may be dealt with according to law. The commissioned officers are ordered to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, for theoretical instruction, on Friday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, until further orders. The staff officers, except the adjutant, are excused from the above. Captain Neuscheler, Company B, will detail one file to act as general guides on the day of inspection; they will report to the adjutant for instructions.

APROPOS of the great boat race comes up the remark of the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the day before the Sayers-Heenan mill: "I must decline to discuss such a revolting topic as the combat of these two brutes; nevertheless, I think that, from the extraordinary muscular development of the man Sayers, he will conquer the American."

## OBITUARY.

At a meeting of the non-commissioned officers at Fort Boise, I. T., September 16, 1869, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst while in the performance of his duties our much respected and beloved brother-in-arms, Quarter-master-Sergeant Peter Vogel, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry; and whereas, it is both consonant with our feelings and due the memory of the deceased, that, as a body, we should give expression to our sorrow for his untimely loss, and testify to our appreciation of one so dear to us; therefore

Resolved, That Sergeant Peter Vogel, during the time he has been among us, has proved himself an efficient and active non-commissioned officer; was eminently successful in executing the orders of his superiors; in his death the service has lost a worthy and most promising soldier, and his company one of its most valued members.

Resolved, That in the loss of Sergeant Vogel we mourn a warm-hearted young gentleman and friend, who, by his kindly manner and genial nature, had won our esteem and affection.

None knew him but to love him,  
None named him but to praise.

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy is extended to the parents of deceased, who have lost a kind and dutiful son, and to those who by this sad accident have lost an affectionate and loving brother.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our brother we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of deceased, and that the same be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and Idaho Statesman.

JULIUS JULIEN,  
First Sergeant Company H, Twenty-third Infantry,  
Chairman.

WM. J. REESE,  
Corporal Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, Sec-  
retary.

At a meeting of the members of Company H, Sixth United States Infantry, held in the barracks, on the evening of the 16th of September, 1869, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, I. T., Corporal Nelson Wallace was appointed chairman, and Quartermaster-Sergeant T. J. Thomas, secretary, when the following resolutions were adopted, tendering their sympathy to the bereaved family and friends of their late comrade, David McWilliams, who was assassinated on the night of September 11, 1869, while visiting a comrade of his company.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late comrade and beloved friend, David McWilliams, though recognizing the hand that doeth all things well and bowing in submission thereto, we deeply deplore and mourn our loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of David McWilliams, we, his brothers-in-arms, have lost a highly-esteemed friend and comrade, and the service an intelligent and zealous young soldier, who, by his sterling qualities as a soldier, won universal regard in the service. Of him it may truthfully be written, that he was even in temper, pure in spirit, upright in aim, and conscientious in action, adorning all relations of life; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender the family of the deceased our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction, hoping that their sorrow will be assuaged by the remembrance that he died while in the service of his country, to which he devoted his life's best talents and energies; and be it further

Resolved, That we transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased; also a copy be sent to the following papers: ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and the Olym Weekly Journal, of Illinois.

Corporal NELSON WALLACE, Chairman.  
Quartermaster-Sergeant T. J. THOMAS, Secretary.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.—\$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$15 Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts, Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBBINS No. 159 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

HOWE—DUNN.—On the 21st of September, at Bloomington, Indiana, Lieutenant WALTER HOWE, Fourth U. S. Artillery, to Miss Lizzie DUNN.

HUDSON—McGILL.—In Alleghany City, Pa., at the South Common M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. Fletcher Jones, ADRIAN HUDSON, Surgeon U. S. Navy, to Miss MARGARET M. McGILL, youngest daughter of the late John McGill, Esq., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

## DIED.

LAY.—In N. Y. City, on the 21st inst., of congestion of the brain, RICHARD KIMBALL LAY, aged 1 year and 4 months, youngest child of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. and Caroline K. Lay.

KENDALL.—At Fort Griffin, Texas, September 12, 1869, JULIA E. KENDALL, wife of Lieutenant H. M. Kendall, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

**BALL, BLACK & CO.**  
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**PROPOSALS** in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock m., November 7, 1869, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops at this Post.

The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hindquarters, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at this Post free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time, required by, and on such days as the Commanding Officer may designate, not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of cattle slaughtered for Beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of forequarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hindquarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate Proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this Post or supplied therefrom, with such Choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porterhouse steaks, Standing Ribs or Rib Roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 7th day of December, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

No proposal will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, and the full name and address must be given.

As a guarantee of good faith, each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25). The amount will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders after the bids are opened.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of one thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock m., on the 7th of November, 1869, at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to Brevet Major J. W. MACMURRAY, First Lieutenant First Artillery, A. U. S.

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7,500 bushels Oats,

120 tons Hay,

75 tons Straw,

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Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become security in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

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